

U.S. Experts Accept Accuracy

Data Profile China's Economy

By Linda Mathews

WASHINGTON, July 23 — China has in recent weeks disclosed everything from the size of its budget and trade deficit to its annual output of bicycles and soap powder, matters that had long been classified as state secrets.

After scrutinizing the new statistics, the U.S. State Department and the CIA have pronounced them genuine.

"We have quibbles with some of the figures, and there are others we'd like to understand better, but there is no reason to doubt their accuracy," a government analyst said.

Thousands of figures poured out of China during the recent National People's Congress, as the leadership disclosed the national budget, production quotas and economic targets for the current year. Not since 1959, when the Chinese extolled the achievements of the Communist regime's first decade in a report called "Ten Great Years," had China published its full financial accounts.

The State Statistical Bureau, dismantled during the Cultural Revolution and only recently revived, even reported the number of records set by Chinese athletes in 1978. There were 171 of them broken, the bureau said, five world marks and the rest national.

Substantial Recovery

What emerges from the new revelations is a portrait of a country that leads the world not only in population (958 million) but also in grain and pork production as well. Peking's industrial output also commands respect, for it appears that despite antiquated machinery and obsolete technology China now ranks third in coal production, fifth in steel and among the top 10 in crude oil.

The Chinese economy has recovered substantially from the political turmoil and ideological strife of the past decade. In the 24 years since the death of Mao, foreign trade has increased by 53.7 percent, state revenues have gone up 44 percent and personal income has risen dramatically. Despite the worst drought in more than a century, Chinese farmers last year harvested a record grain crop of 304 million tons.

Yet it is also clear from the numbers that China has far to go if it is to achieve its goal of transforming itself into an industrialized power by the end of the century.

"The Chinese have made tremendous strides, but theirs is still basically a very poor country," Robert Deming, a University of Michigan economist, said.

The State Statistical Bureau reported, for example, that the average city dweller earned only \$405 in 1978. Yet factory and office workers fared far better than China's 800 million peasants, who averaged only \$46 in cash income last year.

Discretionary Income

The figures may exaggerate slightly the economic plight of the average Chinese, for urban rents are low, food prices are stabilized by the government and the peasants receive most of their income in the form of grain and vegetables. But after paying for rent and groceries there is not much left in a Chinese family's budget for discretionary spending — about \$10 a person in 1978.

Even when a family of four pools that extra income, \$40 a year will not pay for a wristwatch (\$55) or an electric fan (\$80), let alone a bicycle (\$107). In Peking, a new winter coat for each family member would wipe out the family budget.

the cheapest jacket of heavy padded cotton costs almost \$10.

The size of the national budget also underscores China's poverty. The government spent \$71 billion last year — less than was spent by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Among U.S. government analysts here, there was little surprise that Chinese assembly lines turned out only 149,000 motor vehicles last year — compared to about 9 million in the United States — for China has not yet lost its heart to the automobile. But China managed to produce only 8.5 million bicycles, leaving long waiting lists for that prized commodity in every major city.

The economy's shortcomings, combined with alarming population growth, has meant little apparent improvement in the standard of living. Hua Guofeng, Communist Party chairman, acknowledged last month in a speech to the National People's Congress. Despite sizeable harvests, he said, average food rations are no higher than they were in the mid-1950s.

Bhmt Admissions

"We have achieved far less than we should have," Mr. Hua said. "Almost 30 years have passed since the founding of the People's Republic, yet to this day the superiority of socialism has not been consistently and effectively brought into play."

In the hardest-hitting section of the report, Mr. Hua said, "We have finally created the internal and external conditions favorable for rapid, peaceful construction. If we do not make use of this precious, hard-won opportunity . . . our generation will be unworthy of our country and our people. We will have failed in our duty to the cause of socialism in China and the world."

China has gone public with so much information, analysts here believe, partly out of a desire to muster support for the modernization drive and the sacrifices ahead. The Chinese news agency drove home that point when it quoted a deputy to the congress saying, "The disclosure of our country's major economic and financial figures shows the real situation in our country's economy. I think most workers will respond to the government's frank review of the difficulties our country is facing today."

There has also been speculation that the Chinese have put their statistical house in order because they are ready to join the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.

Such international organizations demand full financial accounting as a condition of membership.

Spokesmen for the monetary fund and the World Bank here said they know of no formal membership application from Peking, though the Chinese have told visiting foreigners that they are eager to join those bodies.

A further reason for China's decision to reveal all — or nearly all — is that the new leadership has been embarrassed by the blackout Mao imposed after the failures of his "Great Leap Forward" in the late 1950s.

Because of the pressure to make the Great Leap's backyard steel furnaces and hastily organized communes look successful, trumped-up figures were reported by local authorities. When these were challenged by senior statisticians and by foreign economists, Mao silenced the statisticians.

"The Chinese admit that they got a terrible black eye because they didn't disclose the very basic data that other countries routinely release," Mr. Deming, the Michigan economist, said. "There was always the implication that this big, important country couldn't do what a lot of tiny little countries could."

Most of the new figures are considered genuine, but China's defense budget, said to be \$10.5 billion in 1978, arouses some skepticism. Although Finance Minister Zhang Jingfu projected that military spending would increase this year to \$12.6 billion because of the cost of China's invasion of Vietnam — and account for one-sixth of the national budget — military experts believe that the figure is actually higher. Some defense spending is probably disguised by appropriations for science and research, pegged at \$3.7 billion this year.

"Every country, including the United States, understates its defense budget," a Washington observer said. "The Chinese are no different."

In several sectors, Chinese production fell far short of the target and even lagged behind the estimates of the CIA, whose studies of the Chinese economy are generally acknowledged to be the most accurate. Production of tractors, railroad cars, motor vehicles, paper, wristwatches and fertilizer were from 5 percent to 48 percent below the CIA's estimates, a sign, according to analysts here, of the reliability of Peking's reports.

from criticizing Vietnam, saw its initiatives succeed. Besides reducing the refugee flow, which has stunted France's ability to absorb Vietnamese, France's role in the conference allows it to hope to re-establish some form of special relationship with Vietnam — to become its friend in the West. The French government, which some Paris newspapers have called "Vietnam's objective ally," even supported the idea of setting up processing centers inside Vietnam — a formula that frightened many UN refugee workers because of the risk of their becoming concentration camps for people Vietnam wanted to expel. The idea gained little support at the conference.

Despite their different viewpoints, all the governments represented at Geneva agreed that the root cause of the refugee tragedy is regional political instability in Southeast Asia. The conflict between China and Vietnam, backed by the Soviet Union, has spilled over into Vietnamese campaigns in Cambodia and Laos — uprooting more people and creating more political suspicions and preventing economic reconstruction.

Until the region is stabilized, the refugee flows are likely to continue. In the meantime, as the weekend Geneva conference confirmed, only those in a position to apply pressure will get the world's ear — Hanoi by pushing people into the sea, ASEAN countries by refusing to let refugees land, the United States and other Western governments by withholding their shares of World Bank aid to Vietnam.

The refugees, by definition, lack leverage of their own.

U.K. Researcher Killed in Blast At Arms Center

ALDERMASTON, England, July 23 (AP) — A researcher was killed today in a nonstop explosion at Britain's top-secret Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston, 40 miles west of London, the Ministry of Defense announced.

The scientist was identified as Peter Leslie Allen. No radioactive materials were involved and no one else was injured, the ministry said.

The spokesman said the explosion caused no fire or damage outside the laboratory, and that no radioactive material leaked from the plant after the blast.

A ministry spokesman said that Mr. Allen was working on small components containing about half a gram of a conventional explosive substance when the blast occurred. Aldermaston is Britain's top center for research in nuclear deterrence. Details on the number of workers at Aldermaston and the nature of their research are not revealed to the public under Britain's stringent Official Secrets Act.

Commandante Oscar, a Sandinista rebel leader who fought against the forces of Gen. Anastasio Somoza for two years, clutches his sobbing sons as they are reunited in Managua. The rebel leader commanded guerrilla troops in northern Nicaragua.



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Sandinista Victory Brings Joy, Fear to Latin America

By Charles Krause

BUENOS AIRES, July 23 (WP) — The Sandinista victory in Nicaragua is being viewed with both joy and apprehension throughout the rest of Latin America, where the military defeat of President Anastasio Somoza is seen as a stunning setback for U.S. power and prestige in the hemisphere.

No political development since Fidel Castro's triumph in 1959 has so captured imaginations in the countries south of the United States as the guerrillas' triumphant entry into Managua.

Concivencia, a newspaper in Buenos Aires that reflects the rightist views of the Argentine Navy, called the outcome of the civil war "Brezhnev's glorious Vietnam," referring to President Carter's national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The clandestine leftist Guerrilla Army of the Poor in Guatemala said, "The triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution has caused very important changes in the Central American situation . . . favorable for the development of our own wars of popular revolution."

Traditional Hopes

The Andean pact countries of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, which each have democratic forms of government, issued a communique reflecting traditional Latin American hopes for a liberal democratic government.

"Somoza and his regime personified the most reprehensible practices of oppression and abuse in the history of Latin America," the statement said. "His expulsion from power heralds the beginning of an altogether new stage in the political life of the region."

Few commentators found any reason to praise the United States. Indeed, the right and left seem in agreement that Mr. Somoza's fall was a major defeat for the country's power, leadership and interests in the hemisphere.

Although the Carter administration was actively involved in pressuring Mr. Somoza to leave his country, most Latin Americans view the United States as having bowed to reality only when it became apparent that Mr. Somoza would lose militarily.

40 Years of U.S. Support

Latin Americans form their judgment knowing that for more than 40 years, U.S. governments strongly supported the role of the Somoza family.

However, the possibility of the rebel movement spreading has aroused the fears of the region's authoritarian governments, such as Guatemala, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and Paraguay. Some of that concern was expressed Saturday by La Opinion, a newspaper published in Buenos Aires by the Argentine Army. La Opinion printed a map of Central America and the Caribbean showing "the explosive zone where the Nicaraguan case could be repeated."

What especially has confused the left and frightened the right is that by not intervening militarily in Nicaragua to install a moderate government, the United States appears to have lost its will to protect what both sides view as U.S. interests.

An Argentine diplomat said that his government and others in the hemisphere are attempting to analyze what he called "this new factor," which he said could have an important impact on how anti-

Communist military governments — and leftist as well — interact with the United States.

What the Andean countries, led by Venezuela, clearly are hoping is that Nicaragua, after a period of rebuilding, will become another liberal democracy like its neighbor, Costa Rica. The Andean countries believe that, because they supported the Sandinistas diplomatically, politically and materially while the United States vacillated, they can help shape events there now.

This view, however, is considered naive by many Latin American observers, including the respected English-language Buenos Aires Herald.

"At present, needless to say, world and especially Latin American public opinion is wholeheartedly on the side of the Sandinistas," said an editorial in the Herald last week.

"Should they behave as Marxist-Leninists always have, however, the day may not be very distant when it will be realized that evil as Somoza's one-man dictatorship was, it was less evil than the systematic totalitarianism established in Cuba and which may soon be established in Nicaragua, with the outside world tut-tutting its disapproval but utterly helpless to do anything to influence the course of events."

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Jordan Says Carter Is Planning To Broaden Circle of Advisors

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, July 23 (NYT) — Hamilton Jordan, the newly designated White House chief of staff, said yesterday that he and President Carter intended to "broaden the circle of advisers inside and outside of government" to whom Mr. Carter listens.

The president and Mr. Jordan are expected to announce some changes in the White House staff this week, but there has been no evidence that these would lead to the removal of the young Georgians who have been personally closest to Mr. Carter.

Meanwhile, Joseph Califano Jr. and members of the White House staff, apparently with Mr. Carter's consent, continued to quarrel publicly over what the president had said in dismissing Mr. Califano as secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

In an appearance yesterday on the ABC News television program "Issues and Answers," Mr. Califano said that in a private meeting with the president on Wednesday evening, Mr. Carter had told him that "you have been the best secretary of HEW" and that he was being dismissed to get "the Cabinet ready for the 1980 election."

But Mr. Jordan, in an appearance on NBC's "Meet the Press," called Mr. Califano's account "in variance with the truth."

Speedy Replacement

One result is that an angry White House is expected to press for a more speedy replacement of Mr. Califano by Patricia Harris, the secretary of Housing and Urban Development, who has been nominated as HEW secretary. Several sources said today that Mrs. Harris might move into Mr. Califano's job within two weeks or less.

The Democratic leader of the Senate, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, said Saturday that "the president's circle of inner advisers should be broadened."

Mr. Jordan, the 34-year-old official who has been Mr. Carter's chief of staff since he took office, said yesterday that Sen. Byrd's statement was "a constructive suggestion."

"And I can tell you today," Mr. Jordan said, "that one of the president's intentions is, and one of my personal objectives is, to broaden the circle of advisers inside and outside of government to whom he listens."

At another point, Mr. Jordan said he had told his colleagues on the White House staff, "We will put friendship aside, we will put involvement in our campaign aside and we will make those changes that are necessary."

Mr. Jordan said that the role of Georgians on the staff and his own role had been "greatly exaggerated." He also said, "I will not stand behind Cabinet members and the president. The president does not want that and will not allow it." In resigning last week, Transportation Secretary Brock Adams complained that he had received no assurances on a request that he have direct access to Mr. Carter.

Iran Restricts Operations Of Foreign Correspondents

(Continued from Page 1)

viewed and also to verify that the correspondent's dispatches conformed to what was said in the interviews.

"We kicked out Yousef Ibrahim and we will do it again. We will look at what you write and decide whether you may enter the country again. We did not invite you. Did you receive an invitation? We can tell you to leave anytime we want," Mr. Behzad said.

When asked whether the restriction meant that the long-awaited press code for foreign journalists had finally been implemented, Mr. Behzad replied, "Yes."

In addition to the National Guidance Ministry, escorts during interviews, the draft code had required publication of government rebuttals to offensive articles, providing for expulsion for refusal to do so.

Ironically, the restrictions on the foreign press exceed in some respects those imposed on Iranian

reporters, although the government is still working on a state press bill that would impose prison sentences of up to two years for insulting Ayatollah Khomeini, other religious figures or government officials.

"Insulting" articles would be reviewed by a jury dominated by government appointees.

But at the moment, the Ministry of National Guidance has very little official involvement in controlling the Iranian press, which has been imposing noticeable self-censorship.

The five major daily newspapers in Iran rarely openly criticize the government of Premier Mehdi Bazargan or even the "komitahs" (committees) that dominate local affairs under the guidance of the religious establishment.

"Journalism is even more precarious now than it was under the Shah," said a Tehran journalist. "Under Savak, you knew what the ground rules were. There was someone to telephone to find out if what you were writing was censorable. Now, there aren't any rules, but you have to be even more careful."

Troops Clash With Kurds

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, July 23 — Army troops today maintained pressure on autonomy-seeking Kurdish guerrillas in northwest Iran on the third day of an offensive.

Press reports said fighting was concentrated in Serov, near the Turkish frontier, and extended to the cities of Urmiah, Band and Qasem. Troops yesterday broke through a Kurdish siege of the national police base at Serov. But the Kurds still held positions around the town.

Meanwhile, the news agency Pars said that Ayatollah Khomeini has called for a ban on all music from national radio and television.

"Music is no different than opium and it must be stopped from radio and television programs," Pars today quoted Ayatollah Khomeini as saying.

The agency also reported that an Islamic revolutionary tribunal had three state police officials and a city policeman executed in Gonbad-e-Qabus, in Turkmenistan, after finding them guilty of killing a number of anti-shah protesters last year.

Mr. Jordan defended the pace and manner in which nearly half of the Cabinet was changed last week, saying that to have moved more slowly would have "paralyzed" the government. He said the political community and press in Washington were "preoccupied with the process instead of the substance" but that the country as a whole was indifferent to the turn over the Cabinet shake-up.

Meanwhile, Mr. Carter and his staff pressed the high-priority search for a new head of the Federal Reserve Board to replace William Miller, who will become the Treasury secretary. The selection is expected to have an impact on the dollar, which has been under severe pressure abroad since Michael Blumenthal was ousted on Thursday. Both Mr. Blumenthal and Mr. Miller are known as conservative money men.

At the same time, the president is expected to return his eye week to energy issues in math of his two speeches a week ago. Much of those speeches, which make the United States part of foreign oil, was in the week with the overthrow of the Carter administration, which diverted attention from energy problems.

Today, White House aide Joseph Powell told reporters that the president "will have one to two more speeches" and is likely to be seen at the president's staff are.

Mr. Powell said that House meetings yesterday day centered on picking a new chairman, who will be appointed at a both inflation and growth.

Mrs. Carter Lauds Husband While Touring U.S. Cities

By Amy Sabrin

HARLINGEN, Texas, July 23 (AP) — Rosalynn Carter toured the U.S. heartland yesterday, assuring people that her husband is able to lead the country.

"I think he is doing a great job, he is optimistic and confident about the future, and I think he's a great leader," she said during a visit to the Great Roots Foundation, a self-help community fair in Arkansas. She flew here for an overnight stop on her schedule of speeches, tours of fairs and clinics and appearances at fund-raising functions for the Carter-Mondale Re-Election Committee.

Campaign For DC-10s

(Continued from Page 1)

all the way. There's a certain amount of fatalism in many people. On the other hand, I find the chief executives' attitude much more understandable. They apparently believe since they're in charge, they have a choice, they'll choose not to fly it."

Sound Argument

Dr. Saad Shaker, a psychiatrist on the staff of Stanford University Medical School, said many people were likely to be persuaded by the industry's argument that the DC-10 had been investigated from every angle and found worthy. Nevertheless, he said, "I think I would be like those chief executives — my tendency would be to find alternative aircraft to get me where I was going."

Airline reports of healthy demand for seats aboard DC-10s could also be distorted by the current state of air travel. This is peak vacation time and airline traffic is up because of gasoline shortages, half-fare coupons, and aggressive price-cutting. The latter two are efforts in part, to recoup from the DC-10 grounding, which cost each of the six affected airlines from \$2.5 million to \$7 million a day.

However, the ad campaign succeeds with the general public, the airline and its builder are in good luck. With many DC-10 pilots, "I just don't want to do most of the pilots I know," said Edison Almada, a veteran pilot for Varig Brazilian Airlines, which flies DC-10s in South America and to North America and Europe. "I trust the plane and I trust McDonnell Douglas."

Emergency Landing

LINTHICUM, Maryland, July 23 (UPI) — A United Airlines DC-10 carrying 170 passengers made an emergency landing Sunday because a faulty compressor blade forced the pilot to shut off the right engine, airline officials said.

Flight 107 landed at Baltimore-Washington International Airport, seven minutes after it took off from Chicago, said Charles Sanders, United's airport operations director.

The engine failure was unrelated to the cracked engine mounts that forced the FAA to ground all domestic DC-10s last month, another United spokesman said.

Craxi Propels 5-Party Coalition To Rule in Italy

ROME, July 23 (AP) — Premier-designate Bettino Craxi proposed a coalition of centrist parties to end month-old political crisis.

A broadly based coalition would assure the nation's stability to push for a national election in a document the parties as a basis.

However, Mr. Craxi's political action and short of tough coalition sought by the dominant Democrats if they are the first Socialist head an Italian government.

The Christian Democrats won 38 percent of the conclusive parliamentary last month, are demand Craxi, disavow any joining with the Communist-led government.

But votes in parliament of regional and Communist Parties for the Communists, who percent of the vote in elections, had assured his would pursue construction and hinted at the occasional parliament with the proposed.

West Germans Arrest 13 Iranians In Bid to Stop Anti-Shah Wreck

BONN, July 23 (UPI) — West German police have action throughout the country to halt a "witch hunt" for a of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi by backers of the Iranian regime.

Police arrested 13 Iranians in raids in seven cities over the weekend and sought 30 more suspected of hunting for former of Savak, the Shah's secret police.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said charges against 13, described as backers of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, included kidnapping, theft and coercion.

The Iranians were accused of seizing at least 15 Savak beating and kicking them, seizing their Iranian passport threatening them with punishment unless they return to Iran.

The Interior Ministry spokesman said police confiscated a list containing the names of 155 alleged former Savak sought by the Iranians. Of these, 141 live in West Germany in other countries.

The illegal hunt came to light Thursday when a 35-year-old jumped out of a third story (European second) window, cape his interrogator. He was hospitalized with severe injuries.

Government spokesman Klaus Bode said the Iranian d'affaires had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry. West Germany would not tolerate such hunts. The diplomat replied that the embassy was not responsible for had received passports seized in the interrogations. Mr. reported.

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Doubts Linger

Uncommitted Senators aning in Favor of SALT

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON, July 23 (NYT) — Two weeks, Sen. Joseph B. R. Del., has been attending hearings on the arms limitation talks, evaluating answers, asking questions, testing them, evaluating answers. But he is leaning heavily on a modest achievement, a modest achievement, a modest achievement.

But in a curious way, the public indifference toward the treaty debate has insulated the senators from political pressures, and that might enhance the chances for ratification. During the Panama Canal debate last year, both legislators were deluged with mail, almost all of it negative. The arms treaty has drawn only a handful of letters, about evenly divided between pro and con.

Sen. Biden went into the hearings with a large number of questions and he thinks that he has answered many of them.

For example, he was very concerned that the treaty would leave the U.S. arsenal vulnerable to attack by heavy Soviet missiles. Senators with similar fears have proposed an amendment that would direct the administration to renegotiate the treaty and force the Russians to cut their heavy missiles by half.

But after careful study, Sen. Biden concluded that even with such a change, the Soviet Union would still be able to aim two heavy warheads against every U.S. missile. Accordingly, he concluded, the vulnerability of the U.S. arsenal would remain "a fact of life," and any amendment would "have no validity."

Both Delaware senators were also concerned about U.S. allies in Europe. After lengthy discussions, both became convinced that the Europeans support the pact but want some assurances about their future security.

As a result, the senators have each introduced a reservation to the treaty that would state clearly Washington's intention to provide technological help to its allies. The Carter administration still opposes reservations or amendments to the treaty, but Sen. Biden asserted: "Let's stop kidding ourselves. Unilateral reservations are accepted, the treaty can't be ratified."

Before they make a final decision, both senators want to resolve some lingering doubts. Sen. Roth still worries about the inferiority of the U.S. missile arsenal, and Sen. Biden is still worried about verification of the treaty's terms.

However, Sen. Biden is more concerned about the political consequences of the pact's failure. "It could open up a whole new war front with the Soviets," he said. "It could be like starting the cold war over again."

Expensive and Still Inefficient

Japan's Solar Power Bid Meets Obstacles

Henry Scott-Stokes

U-Japan, July 23 (NYT) — Tokyo, Japan, July 23 (NYT) — A Japanese government official said that the country's largest solar power project, a \$2.5-billion bid to build a solar power plant in the desert of Nevada, is still in the early stages of planning.

Three-quarters of all energy used in Japan is derived from oil. And 99.7 percent of all Japan's oil, about \$24 billion worth last year, comes from abroad. The surge in oil prices this year will add at least \$7 billion to Japan's import bills.

An engineer from Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co., one of the world's great shipbuilders, which is now diversifying into new industries, showed a visitor the solar equipment that powers Mrs. Kimura's apartment and 17 others in the building.

The company, which provided the engineering for the pyramid-shaped apartment house, built a large water tank in the basement. A two-way heat exchange system, which uses pumps and engines to accumulate cold water in the tank in summer and hot water in the winter, is the core of the solar engineering.

Similar Problem

But a company employee conceded that, in the first winter of operation, the solar heat, channeled by a cumbersome set of panels and pipes costing \$500,000 and needing constant supervision, had supplied little more than half the energy needed. The rest came from electrical lines.

This summer there is a similar problem. The sun blazes down and everyone switches on air-conditioning, absorbing large quantities of electricity. "Looks like we'll get only about half the energy we need," said the engineer.

The million solar homes that officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry want to build by 1985 actually may be only quasi-solar. "At least they won't be able to run air-conditioners off their systems," said Shigeru Kimura, science editor of Asahi Shimbun, a leading newspaper.

"Our hopes for solar power lasted from 1973 — the year of the first newspaper Al-Ahram said that the ceremony will be on Nov. 26. Mr. Sadat visited earlier this month to return Sinai to Egypt ahead of the 10th anniversary of the 1973 war. He is the stone-laying ceremony."

Sadat believes the com-m will underline the brother-Moslems, Christians and



An FBI agent in Paterson, N.J., holds one of the three suspects in the kidnapping of Joan Dedrick against a car after Mrs. Dedrick was released when her husband paid a \$300,000 ransom.

Wife Freed After Banker Pays Ransom

WEST MILFORD, N.J., July 23 (NYT) — Forty-two hours after she had been kidnapped, the 46-year-old wife of a Paterson bank executive was released unharmed yesterday at a gasoline station in Teaneck, N.J.

Eight hours later, FBI agents arrested two men in Paterson and charged them with kidnapping and extortion. A third arrest was made later in the day, an FBI spokesman said.

Federal agents returned the kidnapped woman, Joan Dedrick, to her home in West Milford Township.

She had been abducted from her home on Friday.

She was released after her husband paid a \$300,000 ransom that he obtained from the Franklin Bank, of which he is executive vice president, according to FBI agents.

The FBI would not say whether the money had been recovered.

Two suspects in the kidnapping, Guillermo Jesus Caceres and Angel Humberto Cedeno, both 22, were arrested shortly before noon in



Joan Dedrick

Paterson. The FBI would provide no details of the third arrest.

Mrs. Dedrick was abducted from her home just before she was to leave for work at a local gift shop.

For Energy-Related Projects

U.S. Office Is Godmother of Invention

By Beverly Beyette

WASHINGTON, July 23 — Robert Jones of California received a \$65,000 grant to build two production-ready systems utilizing a new type of gas-range hood to recover heat wasted in commercial and institutional cooking and use it to warm the kitchens and tap water.

John and Albert Coska, septuagenarian brothers from Buffalo, N.Y., were given \$200,000 — the largest single grant to date — to build prototypes of an automobile carburetor that may cut gasoline consumption 15 percent.

George Austin of Los Angeles and a partner were granted \$18,000 for a marketing study of their invention, a

kit for converting a gasoline engine to diesel.

The range hood that collects heat is being readied for the market. The prototypes for the carburetor are in final design stages. Their inventors are among the 111 selected as grantees from among 11,000 inventor-applicants who have sought funding from the Office of Energy-Related Inventions (OERI) since it was established under the Non-Nuclear Energy Act of 1974.

"Going to Be Heard"

"I'm certain we'll get an influx as a result of the president's speech on the energy crisis," said George Lewett, chief of OERI, last week. "Right now, we're running 200-300 submissions a month — from every state in the union, every conceivable age group. Our largest number tend to be in automotive improvements and solar power."

The goal of OERI, said Mr. Lewett, is to evaluate all inventions by independent inventors — "to insure that the small inventor is going to be heard in our national attempts to develop new energy sources." Although "the chances of getting a grant are about 1.5 percent," Mr. Lewett said that OERI exists to help the independent inventor who has a valid idea "that will affect either energy conservation or energy supply."

He noted that OERI gets its share of inventions that "violate the laws of thermodynamics" — from perpetual-motion machines to those "guaranteed to get an automobile to run forever without using any fuel." Fifty percent of inventions submitted for consideration do not make it past the initial screening.

"But no anything of significance, technically valid, we'll have at least two independent opinions and evaluation by at least two people on my staff (of 25)," Mr. Lewett said. Experts are brought in as consultants.

Criteria

Noting that "the inventive spirit is not dead," Mr. Lewett said it seems to be healthiest in California, whence, as of June 30, OERI had received 1,600 ideas that made it to the evaluation stage; 14 were recommended for grants. New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and Connecticut also rank high in grant recommendations.

To be considered, an invention must utilize non-nuclear power

Involuntary Smokers' Syndrome

Children Snuff as Parents Puff

By Sandy Rovner

WASHINGTON, July 23 (WP) — They were wonderful parents. Everybody said so. Made sure the kids had all the right shots at the right times. Made sure the kids ate only the right foods. Read to them. Sang to them. Made sure they brushed with fluoride toothpaste. Talked with them. Played with them. Cuddled them. Comforted them. Took them to regular physicals.

Yet, they may have sliced 10 years or more off their life spans and almost certainly contributed to making them sick babies.

Because wonderful as these parents were, they smoked.

And they turned their youngsters into what doctors are calling "involuntary smokers," or victims of "sidestream" smoke, or "second-hand" smokers.

Worldwide studies are beginning to document the damage that smokers do to those who must breathe the air they pollute.

Notably, tests are pointing out the damage done to the lungs of infants and children in homes where there are smokers.

Just Like Smoking

What would you do, smoking parent, if someone forced your baby to smoke cigarettes?

According to Dr. Alfred Munzer, president of the D.C. Lung Association and a lung specialist at Washington Adventist Hospital, that's what you are doing. "Parents really should be careful about smoking around their children," he said recently. "Any parent who suspected that someone was knowingly making their child smoke five cigarettes a day would probably be very unhappy."

Yet, he noted, "estimates are that the effect on young children of parental smoking is about the same as if the child smoked three to five cigarettes a day."

Recent studies in Israel have established a relationship between the incidence of pneumonia and bronchitis in the first year of life and the smoking habits of the parents. The studies also show that the greater the number of cigarettes smoked in the home, the greater the incidence of respiratory infections in the infants.

New Data on Lungs

At Wayne State University in Detroit a research team found that respiratory diseases in young children increased drastically when the parents smoked. A study at the Mayo Clinic found that parental smoking could trigger asthma attacks in susceptible children.

It used to be thought, Dr. Munzer said, that lung growth stopped early. In fact, it has been determined that the lungs and the bronchi take much longer to develop and "any early injury is going to be magnified later in life."

"Next to smoking," he said, "the

9 Million Bees

Slow Traffic on

Maryland Road

FLINTSTONE, Md., July 23 (AP) — Police spent nine hours guiding motorists through clouds of the buzzing bees after a traffic accident freed about 9 million of them along a highway near here yesterday.

John Lindner, a retired state apiary inspector, and volunteers tried to lure the bees into hives while police supervised traffic. Extra hives were left along the highway and in nearby fields in the hope that more bees would be recovered.

State police said that the accident occurred when a van blew a tire, swerved and hit a tractor-trailer carrying the bees. Six persons were injured in the accident.

The trailer was carrying \$30,000 worth of bees. Police said that only a small percentage of the bees were recovered.

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U.S. Construction Boom Gives City Centers Heart

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, July 23 (NYT) — In downtown Los Angeles, whose moribund condition was for years a source of jokes for talk-show hosts, more than \$700 million in office buildings, motels, apartment buildings and stores are either under construction or under contract to start within two years.

In Chicago, close to \$1 billion in new office buildings that will add more than eight million square feet of office space to the central city, are being built or are planned. New York, with three hotels and several major office and apartment buildings under way, is enjoying its biggest construction boom since 1974.

The central business districts of Houston, Denver, Dallas, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Washington, Oakland, Calif. and several other cities are also experiencing surges of construction that are not only altering urban skylines but are also challenging assumptions that the centers of big cities are bound to decline.

The torrid building pace — so the threshold of what some economists fear may be a nationwide economic slump — worries some real estate men. They say that in some cities that trend could produce a surplus of space similar to the one that left acres of unoccupied offices in New York, Los Angeles and other cities after overbuilding in the early 1970s.

Nevertheless, agents and builders in several cities said that, while fears of a recession had caused a few proposed projects to be deferred, there had not been a wholesale cancellation of development. "Nobody's backed off yet," said Michael Silver, a senior vice president of Howard Ecker & Co. in Chicago.

Real estate experts report that much of the money fueling the building activity is from abroad — particularly from West Germany, Britain, Canada, Japan and Italy.

Specialists cite several other factors for the construction burst, which follows a smaller surge last year. In most cities, they say, the most significant element has been a shortage of attractive office space; and the rental market is tight, largely because of a sharp decrease in new construction after the overbuilding and recession of the early 70s.

Higher Rents

As a result of tighter demand, landlords are increasing rents; annual rents of \$30 per square foot for office space are no longer a rarity in New York, for example. With higher rents, projects considered economically impractical a few years ago have become feasible.

Another aspect of the boom in many cities, experts say, is inflation psychology — the belief that even though construction costs have been skyrocketing, costs are likely to go higher still and real estate is as good a hedge against inflation as any.

Another and more controversial explanation is that some cities may have entered a period of rebuilding after years of decline.

In Los Angeles, a number of assumptions about big cities (and Los Angeles in particular) have been challenged by the recent wave of downtown expansion. In a mixture of truth and myth, Los Angeles has long been regarded as a city without a center — "seven suburbs in search of a city."

Probably more than any other large U.S. city, it was tailored to the automobile. In the years of its greatest growth, after World War II, freeways, shopping centers and tract houses seemed to sprout from the flat Los Angeles basin like wild vegetation, and the central city decayed into a conglomerate of aging office buildings, tenement housing and a few prestigious department stores trying to resist the decay.

In the 1950s and '60s, downtown business interests eventually won one emotional urban-renewal battle, demolishing more than 4,500 old Victorian-style homes in a center-city neighborhood called Bunker Hill.

Although some here still argue that it was wrong to raze rather than to rehabilitate that housing, Bunker Hill has become the heart of a redevelopment effort that has transformed the face of the city.

at to Place

nerstone of

igious Center

O, July 23 (UPI) — On the anniversary of his trip to the East peace drive, President Sadat will make another realize a long-cherished dream. But this time, the dream is not political.

adat, a Moslem, will lay the one of a religious community — a Christian church and a synagogue, atop Mount

Japanese government announced last week that a million cry homes would be con-

de, the air was stifling, but argument it was cool.

that's all solar power," said umura, showing a visitor to then, a bathroom and a machine.

have to be economical," she he hot water for the washer rom the bath — we have to out." In Japan, the bath is ly for soaking, after the has soaped and rinsed out-

st for the rainy season in most of Japan generally has e all year. The three-story nt building here, with its lar panels on the roof and he south wall, was opened r. It is just west of Tokyo wed by the Tokyo Electric Co., the country's largest

But a company employee con- ced that, in the first winter of operation, the solar heat, channeled by a cumbersome set of panels and pipes costing \$500,000 and needing constant supervision, had supplied little more than half the energy needed. The rest came from electri- cal lines.

This summer there is a similar problem. The sun blazes down and everyone switches on air-conditioning, absorbing large quantities of electricity. "Looks like we'll get only about half the energy we need," said the engineer.

The million solar homes that officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry want to build by 1985 actually may be only quasi-solar. "At least they won't be able to run air-conditioners off their systems," said Shigeru Kimura, science editor of Asahi Shimbun, a leading newspaper.

"Our hopes for solar power lasted from 1973 — the year of the first newspaper Al-Ahram said that the ceremony will be on Nov. 26. Mr. Sadat visited earlier this month to return Sinai to Egypt ahead of the 10th anniversary of the 1973 war. He is the stone-laying ceremony."

Sadat believes the com-m will underline the brother-Moslems, Christians and

They love its location in Montmartre, the most fascinating neighborhood on the left bank. They appreciate its quiet, beautiful, decorated rooms and its modern, well-equipped kitchen and reception. But their good taste is truly satisfied at "Montparnasse 25," a fine gourmet restaurant, frequented by a fabulous set of Georges Bulleard and 100s. Prices are moderate, service is superb and the food is superb.

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**4th Test of Trident-1
Success for U.S. Navy**

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., July 23 (UPI) — The Navy yesterday made its fourth successful launching of a Trident-1 missile from the nuclear submarine Francis Scott Key, submerged in the Gulf Stream 58 miles offshore.

The missile emerged from 5-foot seas, ignited a second later and streaked off, trailing flame down in the Air Force's Eastern Test Range toward an unannounced target. The distance the missile traveled was not disclosed.

Far From Principles

At the United Nations Vietnamese refugee conference over the weekend, Vice President Mondale correctly accused the Western world of declining to prevent the Holocaust by not accepting Jewish refugees from Germany before it was too late. He meant to persuade the Geneva participants that they were confronting the same "test of civilization" failed by the 32 nations that met in Evian in 1938. There is little evidence he succeeded. With a few notable exceptions, such as Canada, most nations have failed to respond in any but the most perfunctory way to U.S. pre-conference pleading for a substantial increase in the number of refugees to whom they would give sanctuary. France and Australia, along with the United States, were taking considerable numbers of refugees even before the conference. But as usual, the lesson of history is that for many countries even the slightest conflict between national interest and human decency will be resolved selfishly.

At best, the vague Vietnamese pledge to "temporarily" curtail the flow of refugees, now running at about 60,000 a month, could allow some of those now interned in Malaysia, Indonesia and Hong Kong to be permanently resettled in third countries while a new reception camp for 50,000 is prepared in the Philippines. In the meantime, the Vietnamese government will collect golden tribute from thousands of ethnic Chinese and other Vietnamese who are desperate to leave and then keep them waiting in uncertain misery. Hanoi will also collect the praise of a select group of its friends who were politically embarrassed by the publicity the expulsion was receiving. At the end of a few months — how many will depend on Hanoi's security and political calculations — the flood can be expected to begin again, quickly exhausting the capacity of the Asian reception facilities and well beyond the declared limits set by the countries of final settlements. As for Thailand, no provision has been made to

help it cope with the refugees who come overland from Cambodia.

Hanoi's economy is in shambles, the Vietnamese are still bogged down in a war in Cambodia; China, with hundreds of thousands of troops massed on the Sino-Vietnamese border, is threatening to repeat the drubbing it gave Vietnam earlier this year. By manipulating the refugee spigot, as OPEC does the oil spigot, Hanoi might perhaps take some pressure off itself by attracting economic aid and reduced opposition, if not support, for its campaign in Cambodia. The flow will resume when the Vietnamese government feels the need. For Hanoi, the refugees are the perfect export — they generate considerable revenue and the government is happier rid of them. For the rest of the world, even one refugee is a glut on the market.

That goes to the heart of Vice President Mondale's plea to the other 64 nations at Geneva. Those other than the countries of first asylum, he said, "must provide assurances — that the refugees will find new homes within a reasonable period of time. To meet this objective, we . . . must all be prepared to commit ourselves to multiyear resettlement programs — for the problem will not be solved quickly." Only Canada responded. For the rest, it appears, this crucial part of Mondale's message fell on deaf ears.

At the end of his remarks, Mondale cited this observation by someone at Evian 41 years ago: "These poor people and these great principles seem so far away. To one who has attended other conferences on Lake Geneva, the most striking thing on the eve of this one is that the atmosphere is so much like the others." The results, like the atmosphere at Evian, were also much like the others. Those at Geneva, 1979, do not appear to have been much better.

Carter's Energy Plan

The strength of President Carter's energy plan is that it sets a clear course for the next decade and beyond. Oddly, that seems to be the point on which it's being most severely attacked — that it doesn't do anything right now. It's true, but only in the sense that, for the next year or so, it will be the recession rather than policy that cuts U.S. oil consumption. One way or the other, Mr. Carter's import limit means that by the beginning of next winter U.S. oil imports will be running significantly lower than at the same season last year, regardless of availability abroad.

Across three administrations — Nixon, Ford and now Carter — there has been a pattern of grand strategies at first and then, as the political pressures rose, shorter and shorter perspectives. By last May, Mr. Carter himself was giving a very fair imitation of a man desperate to end the gasoline lines on any terms at all as long as they ended quickly. He was leaning on the Saudis to increase production, and he was leaning on the oil companies to bid against U.S. allies in the spot markets. Those were dangerous tactics, threatening to both the producers and the other consuming nations. Now Mr. Carter has corrected himself. Amidst the turmoil over policy and personalities that Mr. Carter has generated in this past week, it is important not to lose track of this one central commitment that was both courageous and right.

Staying within Mr. Carter's import targets will be difficult, but not impossible. His expectations for the production of synthetic fuels are certainly too high, and Congress needs to approach them with great caution. The president's hopes for solar energy are also likely to prove optimistic. But, conversely, he underestimates the enormous savings available through conservation.

The import limits serve as a signal to the

country that oil supplies will be tight over the years to come, and prices high, regardless of OPEC's strategies and producers' shifting purposes. For consumers, from private households to large industries, it is a warning to find ways to use it more efficiently, or to find equipment that will run on some other fuel. For the U.S. suppliers of both fuel and the equipment that generates heat and power, it is an invitation to push forward a great variety of technologies that have been tested in the laboratory, but not yet at industrial scale.

But conservation, and new energy technologies, require the push of a higher price. The most serious error in Mr. Carter's oil policy is precisely there, in his adamant refusal to decontrol gasoline prices. If he does not reverse himself, this error will undercut everything else that he tries to do about oil. His next good opportunity to decontrol gasoline will be in the fall, when the vacation season ends. It's essential to do it before next summer, because the import limits mean that supplies will be tight again then. It's better to have gradually rising prices than shortages and long lines.

The United States has now gone through the second cycle of excessive oil demand, leading to shocking increases in foreign oil prices, leading to recession. Five years ago, under the crippled Nixon administration, the country did nothing to prevent a repetition. This time, Mr. Carter is urging the country to free itself from the oil trap. Nobody likes higher fuel prices. But keep it in mind that as the prices go up, they will represent an insurance premium against a third oil-induced recession — painful and damaging — in the early 1980s.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Noose in Britain

Parliamentary opponents of capital punishment in Britain have lost some of the hefty majority they were able to muster in 1965 to support, 355 to 170, a Labor member's private bill to end hanging in the United Kingdom. But in spite of the impact of the persistent terrorism in and from Northern Ireland, in spite of the international shift in the climate of public opinion toward more authoritarian, draconian approaches to the problems of public order, a substantial majority

of British parliamentarians still understands that a nation cannot kill its way to public peace. On a free vote, promised by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as an election commitment, a Conservative member's private bill to restore hanging was soundly rejected, 362 votes to 243.

It came as no surprise that Mrs. Thatcher voted to bring back the noose. Law and order, so-called, was a major theme of her election campaign.

— From the Globe and Mail (Toronto).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 24, 1904

MUKDEN — At the time these pages are being written, the fate of the great Russian fortress of Port Arthur hangs in the balance. It is almost impossible to overestimate the gravity of the blow Russia would receive by the fall of Port Arthur. On a recent visit to the besieged city, I found a "hotel" with a small, dirty chamber for which I paid almost as much as I would have paid in the Waldorf Astoria in New York. The hotels are also brothels, and one can often not sleep because of the tumult in the adjoining rooms. The Russian section of the town, which when originally built did not allow any Chinese to live in it, is especially dismal now.

Fifty Years Ago

July 24, 1929

NEW YORK — Under the new national origins law, which went into effect on July 1, New York notices a great change in the immigrants who crowd down the gangplanks of the big liners arriving here. Along West Street in the neighborhood of West 14th Street, there are nearly twice as many British subjects among the little groups who stand somewhat bewildered on the sidewalk as they gaze at the strange surroundings to which they have chosen to live. The outpouring crowds of immigrants number only half as many Germans and Danes, a third the usual number of Norwegians and Swedes, and a 33 percent increase in Italians. The number of Dutch arrivals is on the increase.



A Briton's Mideast Advice

By John Reddaway

LONDON — For friends of the United States in Britain there is a depressing feeling of history repeating itself, as we contemplate the present course of U.S. policy in the Middle East.

Sixty years ago, when Britain was still a great power and we held the fate of Palestine in our hands, we took a wrong turn. We played the Palestinians false, turned the Arab world against us and betrayed both our honor and our own interest. At that time, the United States stood on the sidelines "leaving it to Britain." Now, the roles are reversed. We stand on the sidelines "leaving it to Washington" and seeing the United States making the same tragic mistake that we did.

What can be done? U.S. officials answer that, having set themselves on their present course, the only thing to do is to see it through and then, if it does not work out, to think again; but that ignores the grave possibility that things will get much worse. By the time you may find that you have to turn back from a blind alley, that peace may have drifted even further out of reach than it is today.

Ease the Way

Can others ease the way for the United States to get back on sounder ground? From Washington's standpoint, no doubt it would be easiest to manage a withdrawal from its present "almost impossible position" (to use King Hussein's words) if the Palestinians and the other Arab governments were to come up with a constructive, positive alternative plan for peace to which they were all prepared to commit themselves. And there are strong arguments in favor of their taking such action, if they could now. The concentration of Arab effort on condemning Camp David, the Israel-Egypt treaty and Anwar Sadat's conduct is understandable and may even do some good in bringing home to U.S. and other Western opinion how deeply these developments have offended the Arab world. But such reaction, however understandable, is negative and will not by itself get the search back on the rails again.

What the Arab opponents of Camp David should be developing is a two-pronged attack: criticism combined with a constructive alternative in concrete terms.

It will not do simply to avow adherence to UN resolutions and to call for a reconvening of the Geneva Conference. That is not an effective answer to the specifics of Camp David.

Alternative

Perhaps the essence of a constructive Arab alternative to Camp David should be acceptance of the idea of a transitional period and a progressive approach to peace, provided that during the transitional period a form of international administration were substituted for the unacceptable Israeli-dominated transitional arrangements envisaged in the Camp David accords. This would involve ending the Israeli occupation of the West

Bank and Gaza at an early stage in the transitional period and a virtually total Israeli withdrawal.

Possibly agreement might be reached on some Israeli forces remaining for some time in defined security locations, provided they had no responsibility for internal security and no authority to interfere in the daily lives of the inhabitants.

The international authority would be responsible for internal security and border control and would be answerable to the Security Council (where the U.S. veto would safeguard Israel's interest).

The future status of the West Bank and Gaza would be left over to be resolved by negotiation under the auspices of the Security Council toward the end of the transitional period.

However, the Arab world, even with the closing of ranks that has occurred in reaction to what is seen as Egypt's defection, is probably still incapable at the present time of "going public" with any specific, concrete alternative to Camp David.

This is not because a large measure of agreement does not exist in

favor of the kind of settlement for which a wide international consensus has now emerged (based on UN Resolution 242 and a Palestinian homeland in the West Bank and Gaza). But because in present circumstances Arab leaders cannot themselves volunteer their readiness to accept such a settlement without provoking yet more dissension within the Arab world. The Arab leaders have problems with their constituents just as Western leaders do. Here seems to be a classic case for third-party intervention.

Someone needs to come forward with an alternative peace plan, having sounded beforehand both U.S. and Arab leadership and having secured, if possible, their blessing for it.

Perhaps the European Community could undertake this task. But first it needs to know that Washington is prepared to heed the precept to "think: it possible you may be mistaken."

John Reddaway is director of the Arab-British Center in Britain. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Carter's Different Road

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — President Carter has rid himself of a political liability in Joseph Califano, the secretary of health, education and welfare, but also of one of his most independent and liberal advisers. In demoting Federal Reserve Chairman William E. Miller to replace Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, he has opened himself to the charge of playing politics with the Fed — whose chairman is supposed to have a 12-year term and independence.

These changes put a new face on the administration, contribute to the impression of a more active president and perhaps bring Carter more "loyalty." But they will not have much effect on policy, owing primarily to the near certainty that there will be no important change among "the Georgians" who form the president's closest circle of associates.

If anything, the position of the Georgians has been enhanced by the appointment of Hamilton Jordan as chief of staff. Whatever valuation may be placed on them, this development does not suggest that there will now be more differing influences on the president, or that the newcomers will be better able than their predecessors to catch his ear.

Miss the Forest

But it's Carter's administration to shape as he pleases (as long as the Senate is sufficiently advised to be willing to consent). And to judge the president's recent actions only in terms of personnel changes or the energy plan he announced in his post-Camp David speech may be to miss the forest for the trees. Even to see Carter as angling only to improve his political standing may be too cynical by half.

Carter undoubtedly wants to win re-election, but if that were his only concern he would have started doing things differently long ago. Not did either the tone or the substance of his Sunday-night speech on July 15 appear to be the work of a sharp public relations man like Gerald Raftery (although the president's more vigorous style of delivery probably was).

In the world of national politics

and journalism, of course, almost nothing is taken at face value — or should be. But one Carter intimate insists that that is just how the president should be taken when he declares that he intends to lead the nation. With due regard for the personal interest of this exceptionally well-informed source, there is an account of his private testimony.

Carter, he says, should not be regarded as a man who went to the mountaintop for 10 days and came down born again. Rather, Camp David was the climax of an internal, intellectual process that had been going on for months. During that time, the president came to realize — as numerous visitors later told him — that he was trying to manage rather than lead, that the people were not listening to him and that he could not get the country to go along with his proposals.

A Resolution

His response, confirmed by his experience at Camp David, was a resolution to try to "lead the society" rather than to manage government — to try to focus public concern less on proposals or "solutions" than on themes Carter hoped to dramatize from the presidency. The first consequence was his emphasis in the Sunday-night speech on what he saw as a national "crisis of confidence." To the president, this was only secondarily a speech about the energy crisis.

Less noticed, my source pointed out, were Carter's opening remarks the next day to the Communications Workers union in Detroit. As he had promised in his acceptance speech in 1976, he said, he intended to describe and "carry forward the vision of the nation that I hold in my heart." As he described it, that vision included a "rebirth of the American spirit" (surmounting the "crisis of confidence"), a revitalization of basic human values, the re-generation of a sense of national unity, and "new goals" for the nation.

These are admittedly difficult themes for a national leader to deal with, although they recall Franklin Roosevelt's dictum that "the presi-

John Dornberg From Munich:

Considering that neo-Nazism is again a problem . . . the TV treatment of the abortive anti-Hitler putsch came at a propitious time.

MUNICH — Episodes of moral and political greatness that could be held up to younger generations as stirring examples of ethical behavior by their forebears — are rare in Germany history.

To be sure, there was the 16th century peasants' war, the democratic revolution of 1848, and also that of 1918 which launched Germany on its first, albeit short-lived and unsuccessful experiment with democracy.

Given their significance and potential as positive objects of emulation, one might expect the West Germans to commemorate them somehow, perhaps with holidays, especially considering that this country has a predilection for leisure time and is always looking for a pretext to have yet another day off.

Dull Stuff

But unfortunately, in a land that does not even celebrate its official founding 30 years ago, those stirring moments of the past are largely the dull stuff of schoolbooks to be glossed over with mind-numbing monotony by lesson plans and teachers who seem obsessed primarily with drumming dates, to be learned by rote, into their charges.

Until recently that had also been the fate of the abortive July 20, 1944 assassination attempt on Hitler.

Largely because of their pervasive wish to sweep the entire "recent past" under the carpet of memory, the West Germans had treated that particular historical footnote pretty much as a nonevent.

Unfortunately, throughout most of the rest of the world, it is still regarded as such. Granted, the plotters bungled the job.

Catastrophe

But contrary to popular opinion and certain misconceptions, here and abroad, the circle of resistance to the Nazi regime was considerably more than merely a handful of disgruntled, aristocratic Wehrmacht officers bent only on saving their country's neck from the noose of impending catastrophe. The active opposition involved hundreds, the passive thousands. Hundreds of those linked to the assassination plot, by the subsequent purge of the conspirators, paid with their lives. The attempt shines as one of the few rays of moral fortitude and genuine patriotic courage in an otherwise shamefully spineless and opportunistic era.

Recently, West Germans have begun to realize that — especially since last January's showing here of "Holocaust," the fictionalized U.S. TV series on the genocide of European Jewry. A long overdue catalyst, it has triggered a pervasive

Message

That apparently meant not merely visiting with voters in their living rooms but a sort of "process politics" — an emphasis not just on solutions to problems, but on how the solution should be reached, how the public voice could be heard in reaching it, and how the public could be given confidence in whatever might result.

One message from the public, he said, had already registered on the president: widespread scorn for his proposal for a new government agency to deal with red tape created by other government agencies.

But, I asked, weren't Carter's ideas, at best, intentions? After two years in office, could a president really change his whole approach — change himself — to the extent implied? My source answered that he believed Carter so deeply felt the ideas he was expressing that he would have to follow through on them.

But we shall see what we shall see.

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Millionaire Matador

At 43, El Cordobes Is Back

By Tom Burns

BENIDORM, Spain, July 23 (UPI) — Manuel Benitez, El Cordobes, at the age of 43, stepped out of a seven-year retirement yesterday and strode into the Benidorm bullring to demonstrate again the courage and showmanship that made him the highest paid entertainer in the world.

In 1½ hours El Cordobes, the san from Cordoba, dispatched single handedly six bulls, working closely to the horns, twisting, arming, wrapping the half-ton horns round his waist like a jewel and, throughout, grinning from ear to ear, laughing and giving the 10,000 capacity crowd wild.

The orthodox critics and aficionados purists will claim that Cordobes' jerky contortions have about as much grace as a sea lion in dry land. But no one will dispute the electricity he generates in the arena, and the nerves that allow him to mock death.

Laughing and sweating in the blazing sun, glistening in his red and gold "suit of lights," he left the ring in glory, pelted by ladies' hats, men's hats, flowers and other wine-skin bottles.

Cordobes, the one-time urchin, sumo and petty thief whose life story is the stuff of soap operas, back ahead lies the lucrative Mexican and South American summer season, with contracts that could be worth \$4 million for one 60 fights.

Take the sixth bull of the afternoon, jet black with higher

hairs than the others and more threatening horns, with a tendency to hook. Cordobes, his feet nailed to the ground, swung him around with his *muleta* in his right hand, his left arm flopping by his side holding the sword, his back arched, his belly out, taunting the horn. Six natural passes, then two chest passes.

In the same position, Cordobes swung the now-bewitched bull in to full circular passes. With the crowd on its feet, Cordobes contrived to make the bull, still circling on his left, change course and come round on the right. One would have to see it again in slow motion to work out how the horns failed to rip his belly open.

Why Cordobes is back is to many an enigma. When he quit the bulls in the summer of 1972, vowing never to return, he had fought 39 corridas that season in Spain and had 12 fights to go. He was at the top, a millionaire, but exhausted. Thirty-seven years old, he was merely existing from fight to fight.

Behind him lay 14 years as a matador with 12 horn wounds stitched across his body. Fourteen years criss-crossing Spain for half the year and Latin America for the remaining six months, always on the road or in the ring. He was the most famous bull-fighter of his generation, of the postwar years, or of all time according to the fanatic claims of his followers. He was certainly the most highly paid then and since.

He did not come back for the money as so many other veterans have. In retirement he became richer than when he was active. An innate shrewdness and cunning insured a business empire of real estate and farms, and, of course, his own bull ranch.

From the laughing, return performance it is clear that Cordobes is hungry for the hero worship that only a top matador receives from his fellow mortals. If he quit the bulls out of exhaustion, he quit retirement out of boredom.

He chose Benidorm to return to the ring and elected to fight on his own, rejecting the standard hillfight card of three matadors with two bulls apiece. The cynics will say he wanted no one to overshadow him. They are probably right. But if it was vanity, he had paid the price.

For two months he trained on his ranch. He shed 14 pounds clocking daily five-mile jogs in the midday sun wearing rubber boxer shorts under his track suit. To build up strength in his arms he carried weights all day. To rediscover his past skills he fought yearling bulls every afternoon and fully grown killers every week.

Cordobes collected five ears and a tail from the afternoon's performance — the recognized trophies awarded at the acclaim of the crowd. He was also bruised across his chest when a bull sidestepped him, and his right wrist, his sword hand, appeared swollen and sprained from the effort of going into kill the third bull and hitting the bone seven times.

Three urchins, as Cordobes once was, leapt into the arena at different stages of the fight, as Cordobes once did when he was down and out, and were carted away, as he then was, by the police, one of them with what appeared to be a nasty gash from the horn.

Those boys knew, as generations of bullfighters have known, not least Cordobes, that the horn wound of hunger is the worst of all. And Cordobes has learned now, as a middle-aged businessman, about the horn wound of boredom.

His laugh in departure from the ring today showed he had found a cure. Ahead — seven fights in Spain in the next 13 days already signed up — lies the fear and more glory.



El Cordobes holds two bulls' ears in triumph.

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Obituaries

Tony Galento, Brawling Boxer of '30s

By Thomas Rogers

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT) — Anthony (Two-Ton Tony) Galento, 69, a brawling heavyweight boxer of the 1930s who knocked Joe Louis down in a losing championship bout, died yesterday at St. Barnabas Hospital in Livingston, N.J., of a heart attack.

Mr. Galento won fame for his motto, *¡El morder de burla!* He offered that boastful prediction to the boxing community before each of his 114 heavyweight fights from 1929 until 1944. He often made the pronouncement with a bottle of beer in one hand and a long cigar in the other.



Anthony Galento

The 5-foot, 9-inch boxer, whose fighting weight ranged from 200 to 240 pounds, was powerful enough to make good on his prediction 82 times. In that total of victories, 52 were by knockouts. He lost 26 fights and had six draws. There was one constant: His opponent was always "da bum," even Mr. Louis, from whom he tried to wrest the crown at Yankee Stadium on June 28, 1939.

Although he took a streak of 11 knockout victories into the fight, Mr. Galento was given only a small chance against the champion, who was making the seventh defense of the title he won two years earlier. Mr. Louis had scored first-round knockouts against his three previous opponents.

But Mr. Galento, wading in with left hooks, his favorite blows, shook up the champion in the second round, then floored him with a left hook in the next round. It was his greatest moment, but he was to pay heavily for it.

Mr. Louis, more startled than hurt, quickly regained his feet and began a relentless pounding of his challenger. With Mr. Galento bleeding profusely and reeling about the ring, the referee stopped the bout at 2 minutes 29 seconds of the fourth round.

Mr. Galento richly enjoyed fighting, inside or out of a ring. He honed his pugilistic talents in many

a back-alley brawl, always on the attack, using his elbows and skull to accomplish what his powerful fists did not. Early in his career, he worked between bouts as a bouncer in a saloon for \$25 a week.

In the ring he cared little for the niceties or the rules. In a discussion of the rules of the sport, he once asked a member of the New Jersey Boxing Commission, "Who is this guy, Queensbury?" "I don't see anything wrong in sticking your thumb into any guy's eye. Just a little."

He even fought exhibitions with animals. He claimed to have defeated a kangaroo and a bear and to have choked an octopus to death.

Anthony Galento was born in Orange, N.J., on March 12, 1910, one of four children of Italian immigrants. His schooling ended after the sixth grade and he went to work, mainly as an iceman.

He made his debut as an amateur boxer at 16, knocking out his opponent in the first round. He lost only one amateur fight in two years and turned professional in 1929.

He finished his ring career with seven knockouts against undistinguished opposition in 1943 and 1944, then took out a license as a professional wrestler.

Citing the acting experience he had gained as a wrestler, he obtained small parts in several movies in the 1950s and 1960s — "On the Waterfront," "Wind Across the Everglades," "Guys and Dolls" and "The Best Things in Life Are Free."

A diabetic with circulatory problems, Mr. Galento in 1977 underwent surgery to remove his left leg at midcalf. Last week his right leg was amputated.

Rexford Guy Tugwell

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., July 23 (UPI) — Rexford Guy Tugwell, 87, one of the original New Deal "brain trust" who went to Washington with Franklin D. Roosevelt

in 1933 to confront an economic crisis, died Saturday.

Mr. Tugwell was undersecretary of agriculture under Roosevelt, governor of Puerto Rico from 1941 to 1947 and a professor of political science at the University of Chicago from 1947 to 1957.

He moved to California and became an associate at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Several years ago he completed a book, "Roosevelt's Revolution," an account of Roosevelt's first term.

Ludwig Renn

BERLIN, July 23 (AP) — Ludwig Renn, 91, a leading Communist writer, has died, the East German news agency ADN reported yesterday. Mr. Renn, who died Saturday, was best known for his autobiographies and commentaries. During the last years of his life, he served as honorary president of the East German Academy of Art.

Henry Hall Wilson Jr.

CHARLOTTE, N.C., July 23 (AP) — Henry Hall Wilson Jr., 57, an administrative assistant to President John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, died yesterday.

In 1960, he was North Carolina chairman for Kennedy's presidential campaign. After Kennedy's election, he was appointed administrative assistant and served as liaison between the executive branch and the House. He did the same for Johnson, but resigned in 1967 to become president and chief executive officer of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Tidal Wave Kills 539 Indonesians

JAKARTA, Indonesia, July 23 (AP) — The death toll in the last week's tidal wave on Lombok Island was revised today to 539 as the district governor declared 364 missing persons dead.

Gov. Ben Mboi said a search had been made for the missing, but all apparently were washed out to sea by the wave that penetrated as much as 500 yards inland Thursday and destroyed four villages.

Mr. Mboi said 175 bodies were recovered and buried in a mass grave on Saturday. He said there were 171 survivors who were moved to Loang, a village on another coast of the island.

3 Hurt in Baltimore Fire

BALTIMORE, July 23 (AP) — Three firemen were injured while controlling a gasoline storage tank fire in the city's Curtis Bay section this morning, authorities said.

Africans End Conference in Disunity but With New Critical Spirit

ENROVIA, Liberia (NYT) — Three walkouts in as many as the 16th summit meeting of Organization of African Unity had its business here Saturday, but controversy broke with a new wave of internal criticism.

Libyan countries, led by Libya and Iraq, walked out of the conference Wednesday when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat began a speech of his peace initiatives after heated exchange between Lt. Colonel Obasanjo, Nigeria's state, and Godfrey Binaisa, Uganda's new president. Mr. Binaisa, headed for the door when the speaker began to introduce a letter announcing the Tanzanian role in overthrow of Idi Amin, Ugandan former president.

Friday morning, Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boudetta, an angry critic to protest passage of a resolution calling for a summit in the Western Sahara to

determine its future. The Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas have been contesting the territory against Moroccan and Mauritania troops for three years. After the walkout, the conference continued.

Ku Klux Klan, Foes Clash in Ohio Park

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, July 23 (UPI) — Cheered by hundreds of supporters, 24 robed Ku Klux Klan members burned a cross in a city park last night after a stick-swinging clash with opponents that resulted in one arrest.

Temper flared between 500 supporters at a Klan rally in Dixie Heights Park and two dozen opponents. More than 75 police officers tried to separate the two groups, but at one point bottles were thrown and a black and a white youth clashed with clubs.

vote, Morocco threatened to resign from the OAU.

The significance of these disputes may lie less in the organization's inability to resolve them than in the fact that member nations no longer skirt the sticky issues simply to preserve the illusion of unity.

Frank Day, a U.S. diplomat based in Ethiopia who keeps a close watch on the organization, He says that although nothing much appears to have happened here, "in long-range terms it may turn out to mean quite a lot."

As an example, the heads of state Friday approved without opposition a resolution sponsored by Senegal and Gambia calling for "better international cooperation to protect human rights."

The phrasing may be less than unequivocal, but a human rights resolution is unprecedented in the organization's history.

"It's the beginning of lip service," Mr. Day said. "But it's a beginning. Perhaps after lip service will come real action."

The present problem is illustrated by the question of African refugees, which the OAU estimates at 4 million across the continent.

During debate here on a resolution calling for members to help the refugees, a foreign minister pointed out that in its 16 years the organization has passed about 40 refugee resolutions, none with any effect.

It would also be reasonable to ask what was accomplished in the debate on Tanzania and Uganda, which was cut off before passage of any resolutions.

London Cab Fares Go Up

LONDON, July 23 (AP) — Fares in London's taxicabs went up 27 percent yesterday, with a minimum charge of 50 pence (\$1.14).

for a referendum in the Western Sahara could reduce the possibility of negotiations between Algeria and Morocco. And a resolution calling for the organization to recognize the guerrillas of Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo as "the sole, legitimate and authentic representative of the people of Zimbabwe," which was passed early Saturday morning, could make an all-party conference on the future of Zimbabwe Rhodesia much more difficult.

One point of agreement is that this year's summit meeting has seen more criticism of the organization than ever before. At the urging of both William Tolbert Jr., president of Liberia and the new chairman of the OAU, and Gaafar Nimeiri, president of the Sudan and Mr. Tolbert's predecessor, the heads of state approved a plan to study ways to put more teeth into the organization's charter.

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Fashion

Shorter Skirts, Broad Shoulders Featured at Paris Fall Openings



Dior's football-padded shoulders.

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 23 (IHT) — The made-to-order collections in Paris are more crowded than in many years, in fact, the crush is said to be as horrendous as it was last April for the ready-to-wear. Although the openings started just last night, it's already easy to see what direction the new fall and winter clothes are taking.

Shoulders are still broad and skirts are shorter, whether full or narrow. Waistlines are as small as possible and the most popular accessory is a wide, black leather belt. The Paris designers still prefer black, especially black velvet and a paper thin black tulle, used alone or together. One of the revivals is a changeable tulle in two shades like fuchsia and navy, the runner-up colors in the collections along with purple and wine. Hats are everywhere except on the spectators.

The Dior collection, which opened this afternoon, is young, skittish and full of the disco influence in the many jeweled tops. It is built around Scotch plaids and a big, bold black check that appears on everything from wools to taffeta, satin and failles. The daytime suits have either the brief little waist-length jackets that they like so much here or are hip-length and belted. Usually, the fabric is contrasting. Small black, velvet hats that suggest Scotland with their feather brushes go with the suits and the models who wear them were fresh and ingenuous, one with blond hair reaching her shoulders, schoolgirl fashion. She stole the show from the more sophisticated types.

The evening clothes are equally young and lively. There are many short ones, knee-length and looking even shorter, since the stiff silks make them stand out like bubbles.

Usually, they have jeweled tops that are either strapless or held up by tiny shoulder straps.

Pierre Cardin's collection this morning was, almost literally, out of this world. As the models came down the runway in Espace, the theater that Cardin himself created from a famous old nightclub, they looked as if they were the elite of another planet and had just arrived from outer space.

Cardin's outer-space look is based on East Indian pants, the soft, narrow kind that cling to the legs. He makes them of wool and of silk and uses them under everything, from the hip-length, slit tunics that opened the show to the long, full belted coats and, later on, the baby-doll dress of tulle.

Cardin has no inhibitions, which is rare in fashion. His clothes can be amusing, ugly or beautiful, but, goodness knows, they are never boring. Among the amusing things this morning were the short little dresses made of stiff fabrics.

Among the beauties were the evening gowns designed by Andre Oliver. They are made of thin silks and the skirts are caught up in a sexy sari drape, part of the East Indian influence in the collection. Cardin uses many bright pop-art color contrasts and he also likes two-tone shoes and feathers.

Jean-Louis Scherrer's collection was the most sophisticated, elegant and expensive of the day. Scherrer's favorite shape is a small top with not too much emphasis on the shoulders, a tiny waist and a wide skirt. It's a silhouette that shows dramatically on a runway as the models spin around.

It was waltz time at the opening of Robert Ricci's new collection last night. Shown while a waltz from a Russian ballet was played, the Ricci ball gowns reflected a turn-of-the-century mood. Made of satin and tulle, they were either strapless with a corseted look or had portrait necklines outlined in ruffles. Many of the big skirts ended in small trains.

Wine

Sipping a 1799 Lafite

By Jon Winroch

PARIS (IHT) — What are the oldest bottles of natural, unforgotten wine in existence? Perhaps even more important, what are their worth, both on the market and in the mouth? It is possible today to give reasonably precise answers to these questions thanks to two extraordinary tastings, one in the United States, the other in France.

Marvin Overton, a Dallas neuro-psychiatrist, decided to open his collection of Chateau Lafite re-

cently in the company of friends and wine experts. He had at least one bottle from each decade from 1803 to the present. When Barons Elie and Eric de Rothschild, the former and current general manager of Lafite, respectively, heard of this tasting, they offered a bottle of 1799, and Elie de Rothschild flew to Dallas to take part in the tasting.

This month, another bottle of 1799 was offered in a tasting at the Rothschild bank in Paris to a small number of wine and food writers: Robert Courtine of Le Monde, Christian Millau of the Gault-Millau guide team, Michel Plot of Le Figaro and this reporter.

The oldest bottles of wine in the world, it turns out, are all in the cellars of the Chateau Lafite-Rothschild: seven bottles of 1797, three of 1798 and 11 of 1799. The list goes on with 1801, 1802, 1803 and 1805; nearly every year from the end of the 18th century is available, often in remarkable quantities.

Not for Sale

What are they worth? A lot, to be sure. Two months ago, an 1806 Lafite was sold for \$28,000 at auction in Chicago (IHT, May 29). At that rate, if Elie and Eric de Rothschild were to put one of their 18th-century bottles up for sale, it might reach \$50,000. But the Rothschilds don't sell their rarest bottles; they give them away.

For the Paris tasting, a long-necked (the "traditional" Bordeaux bottle shape was introduced only about 1850), wax-sealed bottle of 1799 was opened at Chateau Lafite-Rothschild and decanted into a carafe, leaving the small amount of sediment behind. The bottle was thoroughly rinsed and drained. The wine was poured back in, the bottle resealed and flown to Paris to be opened and poured the same day.

No one knew just what to expect, especially as the notes of the time called the 1799 harvest small in quantity and bad in quality. Would it be rose-colored water? No, the color was sound — very brown but still giving off highlights of red. It was quite clear.

The first sniff was very dry, which led to a fear that it might be dying. But again, no, there were still hints of fruitiness, cedar and mint. In the mouth these also came through, together with a certain touch of elegance and a very light structure that somehow still held the wine together. It was, in fact, still recognizably Lafite.

Eating Out

London's Savoy, 90: Traditions Intact

By Naomi Barry

LONDON (IHT) — The half breast of chicken was presented under a minidome of glass, custom-made to Savoy specifications, the kind of pragmatic refinement the fan club expects from the grande dame of the world's hotels.

Next month the Savoy will celebrate its 90th anniversary with traditions intact despite the battering changes outside the bastions. The heart of the establishment has always been its restaurant, the dining room overlooking the embankment being the right ventricle and the grill with its theater *soups* being the left.

For more than 40 years, the sovereign of the Savoy's kitchens was Auguste Escoffier, a wee fellow who had to wear high-heeled shoes to set his sights over the range. Escoffier set the unwritten law that a Savoy customer is to be served anything he wants, and no esoterica to be considered out of bounds.

The hotel is still the place to go for gulls' eggs in spring, considered nicest when hard-boiled and stuffed with mashed yolk and caviar. On Aug. 12, when shooting starts on the moors of Scotland, the first grouse of the season will be in the dining rooms of the Savoy. Recently, when a customer asked for reindeer steak, commonplace in Helsinki but a rarity in London, the Savoy Grill chef, Louis Viot, unblinkingly invited him to return the next night.

The other night, Viot finished off the supper, based on delectable sweetbreads, with a dessert of old-time panache, the *Vesuvio* — a conical baked Alaska with cherries flaming in the crater, demanding a substructure designed for the Savoy during the Escoffier period.

Feature Billing

Dame Nellie Melba still gets feature billing through melba toast and peach melba, although the peachy dessert that went for five shillings in 1937 is now priced at £2.50. Peach melba became one of the world's most copied desserts, although rarely in the form created by Escoffier for a midnight supper in honor of the Australian diva.

The singer had just had a Covent Garden triumph in "Lohengrin," and Escoffier knew that she had a penchant for peaches. He produced the swan from "Lohengrin," sculpted from a huge block of

ice, nested within was a silvered timbale containing the chef's homage — fresh peaches poached in vanilla syrup on a floe of vanilla ice cream poached with raspberry puree.

Melba toast was devised to comfort Dame Nellie following an U.S. tour that, despite its success, left her feeling tired, ill, fat and anxious to die. Actually, the thin, over-dried toast had already been worked out for the wife of the Savoy's first managing director, Cesar Ritz, but Mrs. Ritz told Escoffier that she didn't mind relinquishing it.

The toast was a favorite with Mark Twain, who had a delicate stomach and often dined on melba toast, baked apple and draught bitter.

Cornestone

Escoffier's role is practically a cornerstone of the monumental Savoy. The chef and Sarah Bernhardt were old friends from the Paris days when she was a debutante at the Comedie Francaise and he was cooking at Le Petit Moulin Rouge. When he played London, they frequently held a *tete-a-tete* at her suite. Escoffier scrambled their eggs in a silver skillet.

Bernhardt had no weight problem. A joke of the period described an empty carriage drawing up before the theater — out of which stepped Mme. Sarah Bernhardt.

Depressed during one London engagement, it took an overdose of pills. As soon as she awoke, she pronounced the crisis over. Escoffier was upset with a lap tray of Bernhardt weaknesses: chicken breast spread with *puree de foie gras*; aspargus salad, and *poire Belle Helene*.

Arnold Bennett based a novel on the Savoy "Imperial Palace." The manuscript is in the vault while researching the book. He became an add-on of a cheese omelet smoky with haddock, garnish with a cream sauce. With his name permanent affixed to the menu, Arnold Bennett goes on to one of the Savoy's best sellers year after year: *3 shares haddock with Verdict's Omelette*, a cold omelette filled with crab that is a Savoy summer standby.

One Savoy fanatic, not atypical, specifies a sui on the fifth floor when booking. He takes all the meals in his room for the pleasure of being seen by Maillard, a waiter attached to the fifth floor, accommodations are unavailable on the fifth, he come some other time.

Tame West

'Lo Sceriffo' — the Sheriff of Fondi

By Kay Withers

FONDI, Italy (IHT) — The residents of this tiny community can sleep easy. They're the only people in Italy with a full-fledged Wild West sheriff to protect them.

As far as the Italian authorities are concerned, Antonio Carnevale, 54, is a *guardia giurata*, a private guard. But Carnevale fashions himself *lo sceriffo* — complete with 10-gallon hat, sheriff's star and papers from Scotts Bluff County, Neb., to certify that he is the genuine Western article.

How Carnevale got his sheriff's star is a story of international cooperation. A few years ago, he confided his ambition to be a sheriff to

Stockholm (UPI) — Crocodiles at Skansen Zoo in the center of Stockholm ate a gourmet meal of Chinese quail over the weekend and will be consuming thousands more of the birds over the next two years.

The quail were imported into Sweden by a local catering company that wanted to start a trend among Scandinavian gourmets.

But Rolf Sigurd said that the quail, which he bought in a bulk lot of 14,000 from China, proved to be too small and tasted too gamey for all but the most daring of the Swedish capital's diners.

So the catering firm gave the quail to Skansen, where they were placed in the zoo's deep freeze. They should last us at least for two years," a zoo spokesman said.

Lynna Bottini, a Nebraska native vacationing in this seaside town in southern Italy. With Western zeal, Bottini set about to help Carnevale to realize his dream.

First she wrote to her mother, who registered Carnevale with the county and sent him his papers, a straw hat and a gold sheriff's star. The papers were fine, if a bit incomprehensible; the straw hat OK, although not the felt Stetson that Carnevale had in mind; and the star definitely not made for the sea — after a few weeks, it turned green.

Francis letters crossed the Atlantic; Carnevale required a felt Stetson and a silver star.

"My mother didn't have the courage to tell the Scotts Bluff sheriff's office that its stars turned green," Bottini said. "But since she teaches fifth-graders, she got them to help. Kids," she said, "We've just got to come up with a silver star for the sheriff."

The children scoured their attics, and finally one of them found a silver star marked "Sheriff," which her younger brother relinquished after a bit of bribery.

Carnevale, astounded and grateful, sent the Westmore Grade School library a book on Fondi. And then he set out to live up to his new image.

He applied himself with unprecedented energy. He slept little and patrolled all night, a colorful figure in a khaki huntsman's vest decorated with cartridges of all kinds, his Stetson and, of course, his shiny silver sheriff's star.

He waylaid childroaders with extraordinary courage, one of his latest exploits being the capture of a getaway truck full of stolen loot, the ill-gotten gains of four bandits.

This particular Wild West sheriff is not exactly of the "I want nuthin'" school. "I saw the fire



"Sheriff" Carnevale.

tracks in the grass," he said proudly. "Pow! Pow! I shot my star as a warning. Pow! Pow! I shot my pistol. Then I discovered the park in an isolated spot and of hams, salamis and typewritten contents of a raided store."

After all the "Pow! Pow!" bandits had, alas, escaped. Sheriff Carnevale compensates next day with the arrest of a caught urinating against a house door.

Carnevale's personality char when he got that sheriff's star say in Fondi.

"But he's not wild," said Gaetano Di Maggio, a Fondi dentist. "He doesn't blast any people. It's only once that he really shot at someone."

Which isn't to say that S. Carnevale doesn't occasionally off steam with a fusillade into night sky. After all, he's a man the tradition of Wyatt Earp is him.

The late-night conversation Franco's roadside cafe stops a star as a shot crack among stunts, pins and cactus life that cover the dunes.

"It's lo sceriffo," someone says.

Mexico City Calls

A Pollution Capital

MEXICO CITY (UPI) — Levels above human tolerance of 6,000 tons of garbage daily, 6 factories and more than 1.5 million cars make Mexico City one of the world's pollution capitals, a United Nations report says.

Luis Sanchez de Carmona, director general of urban ecology to Human Settlements and Works Ministry, said that Mexico City ranks among the world's most polluted cities. Noise pollution alone, he said, averages more than 80 decibels — a level that causes permanent deafness.

Assaults on U.S. Teachers

DETROIT (AP) — Five per cent of the 1,777 U.S. teachers polled in a National Education Association survey said that they were physically attacked during the last school year, the organization reported.

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- GOLDENBERG JO** 7 Rue des Rosiers, 278.29.09. Daily. Lunch, Sandwiches, pastries, salami, salmon, chopped liver, etc. Open till 1 a.m.
- MERE CATHERINE** 6 Place du Tertre, 606.32.69. Traditional cuisine. Dinner with music. Terrace on the square and garden.
- PORTE ST-CLOUD** 227 Ave. de Versailles, 651.51.88 Regional specialties, cuisine de comard from Périgord, east du vin. Room on 2nd floor.
- PORTE OU BONHEUR** Cher Chong, 8 Rue Monthebay (1st), 260.55.99. Chinese deca. French food. English Speaking Daily.
- ST-JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT** 123 Av. Wagram, 227.61.50. Closed Sun. Menu Fr. 96, service incl. Service till 11 p.m. Lobster à l'américaine, grilled fresh salmon with béarnaise sauce, Poëlle with crayfish, raspberry soufflé.
- LE TOURTOUR** 20 Rue Quincampoix (4th), Everyday, 887.82.48. Parking Centre Pompidou. Lunch, dinner, supper in an authentic XVIII cent. setting. Excellent menu at Fr. 48.20, service included + 6 to carte.

LEFT BANK

- ALCAZAR** 42 Rue Meurice, Dinner at 9 p.m. Show at 11 p.m.; Reservations from 10 a.m. 592.02.20. New menu "Fete à l'Alcazar".
- CIEL DE PARIS** Tour Montparnasse, 54th floor 538.52.35. Everyday. Air-conditioned. 175 NEW MENU. Among its specialties: Tour de monde, Escalade de saumon à l'indienne, Canezon au citron, Charlotte à l'orange, "Coupes Ciel de Paris".
- L'ELYSEUM** 19 R. Bayard, 723.51.25. Open daily until 1:00 a.m. Imaginative and refined cuisine. Private dining room.
- LES 9 EPIS** 18 R. Mayet, 734.91.61. Closed Sunday and Saturday noon, AMER. EXPRESS. Moderate prices. Memorable dishes from the Southwest.
- LA GUEULAROIERE** 44 Rue de la Montagne-Ste-Genieve (5th), 033.41.56. Turkish cuisine, Discreet & pleasant setting. Dining w. music.
- MONIAGE GUILLAUME** 88 Rue de la Tombe Issoire, 327.09.88. Specialty: Sea food. Pleasant setting.
- PETITE CHAISE** 36 rue Grenelle, St. Germain-des-Près, 222.13.35. Daily. Charming restaurant. Exc. menu Fr. 38 wine incl. Open August.
- ROTISSERIE DE L'ABBAYE** 22 Rue Jacqui, 326.34.26. Closed Sunday. Dinner-show. 40th cent. setting.

PARIS RESTAURANT GUIDE is a new rubric on "restaurants" open to advertising. For information, contact: Publicité ARONOFF. Telephone: Paris 266.57.57.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES



National Petroleum Construction Company (NPCC) of Abu Dhabi has immediate openings for the following positions:

- MECHANICAL ENGINEER** with 3-5 years experience in Petro-Chemical Industry and in Modern Planning Techniques (Network Analysis, CPM, Pert Method, Resources Allocation, etc.).
- ELECTRICAL ENGINEER** with 2-3 years experience in Electrical Instrumentation (Installation) related to contractual work in the Petro-Chemical Field.
- QUANTITY SURVEYOR** with 3-5 years experience in the Mechanical Field.

Candidates must be graduates from approved Universities (or Institutes for the O.S.).

English and Arabic languages are required.

SALARY AND OTHER BENEFITS FREE OF LOCAL TAXES.

Please send your C.V. to:

NPCC, c/o C.C.I.C.L., 126 Syngrou Avenue, Athens 404, Greece. Tel.: 9234775-9235641.

AREA SALES MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Our client, a leading multi-national manufacturer of rubber-tired, earthmoving equipment, has a uniquely interesting and challenging opening for an experienced candidate willing to live in or near Italy, reporting back to the European Head Office. Manufacturer or big distributor background and fluent English and Italian mandatory with an engineering/business administrative background preferred. Excellent compensation relative to experience plus unlimited career prospects are offered. Get confidentially into our pipeline, staffing companies not of interest, by sending detailed C.V., photo and tel./fax. contact, quoting ref. I.H.T. 170, to:



PLANTMEN

EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
Case Postale 3967, 1002 Lausanne, Switzerland

AREA SALES MANAGER Middle East

We are seeking a results-oriented sales professional to manage the Middle East and be responsible for guiding our dealers in the marketing of our construction equipment product line. Individual must have knowledge of applicable markets, manufacturer/distributor relationships, and previous sales experience within the construction equipment (cranes and hydraulic backhoes) industry. Position will entail extensive travel and be based in the Middle East. Excellent communications and human relation skills are essential. If your career plans, interests and qualifications are commensurate with this position, we can offer you growth and security along with an excellent salary and benefit package.

Send your resume and salary history to:

Phil Bjerke

amhoist

AMERICAN HOIST & DERRICK COMPANY

63 S. Robert Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107
An equal opportunity employer

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

GENERAL MANAGER GERMANY

An international Public Company with a sustained growth record and an annual turnover in the region of U.S. \$120,000,000, seeks a General Manager for their German subsidiary which is located in the Frankfurt area. The vacancy is caused by the promotion of the man currently holding this post.

The German subsidiary employs 90 people and currently has a turnover at a level of DM 20,000,000 and is engaged in marketing and selling high technology content engineered products to a broad sector of German industry.

The candidates must have a proven track record and general management experience and should be completely fluent in the German and English languages. An engineering qualification in Chemical or Mechanical Engineering is desirable.

The remuneration package would be designed such that the selected candidate could expect to earn up to DM 140,000 and would include a car plus excellent pension scheme. Relocation expenses would be borne by the Company.

Write to: Box 32,507, IHT,
103 Kingsway, London WC2, England.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

INT'L BUSINESS ATTORNEY
Honorary graduate from major U.S. Law School, currently 3 years with leading Wall St. law firm 20 years previous research experience, best L.L.M., LAW RELATED position in EUROPE, multi-national, English, French, German, Portuguese. Available for interviews in Europe.
Box 11,381, Herald Tribune,
9201 Neutly Cedex, France.

EXECUTIVE SALESMAN EUROPE

A U.S.-based consumer products company manufacturing automotive accessories and electronic consumer products seeks an aggressive self-starter and strong closer. Knowledge of European retailers and wholesalers is a must. We offer an above average salary and bonus arrangement. All expenses will be paid. Only experienced, qualified people need apply. Interviews will be held throughout Europe. For immediate consideration forward your resume to:

Mark Millman, Director - International Personnel
UNIVERSAL SECURITY INSTRUMENTS
10924 S. Dorfield Road, Overland Park, Missouri 66204 (U.S.A.)
Telephone: (301) 363-3000 - Telex: 87675

مكتبة من الاصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s			
29 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	29 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	29 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	29 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100
29 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	29 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	29 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	29 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100
29 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	29 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	29 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	29 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100
29 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	29 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	29 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	29 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s
11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100
11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100
11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100
11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100

ALCONESTAR

Demand for cement is outpacing supply in the United States and shortages are becoming critical.

Lonestar is committed to a major capacity expansion program, utilizing the latest technology to reduce energy consumption and safeguard the environment.

America's leading producer of cement and allied products. For more information about this thriving corporation, write: Lonestar Industries, Inc., Dept. 3, One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, CT 06830

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s
11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100
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11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100	11 1/2 ACF	2.34	2.10	1.00	3.4%	35	100

July 1979



CAIXA GERAL DE DEPOSITOS

Lisbon

US \$ 100,000,000

Deposit Facility

guaranteed by

THE REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL

according to the statutes of Caixa Geral de Depósitos

managed by

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK

GIROZENTRALE

CENTRALE RABOBANK

CREDIT LYONNAIS

NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED

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GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER

ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN

AKTIENGESellschaft

ORION BANK LIMITED

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BANK DER BONDSPARANKEN N.V.

BANQUE BELGE LIMITED/SOCIETE

GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.

BANQUE CONTINENTALE DU

LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE NORDEUROPE S.A.

CENTRALE RABOBANK

CITIBANK, N.A.

COUNTY BANK LIMITED

CREDIT AGRICOLE

CREDIT LYONNAIS

THE FUJI BANK LIMITED

GENOSSENSCHAFTLICHE ZENTRALBANK AG

GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER

ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN

AKTIENGESellschaft

GLOBAL BANK INTERNATIONAL

LIMITED

HAMBURGISCHE LANDESBANK

- GIROZENTRALE -

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP

THE FUJI BANK, LIMITED

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INTERNATIONALE WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

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UND SAAR INTERNATIONAL S.A.

MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA

OESTERREICHISCHE LANDESBANK

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ROYWEST BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED

THE SANWA BANK, LIMITED

SCANDINAVIAN BANK LIMITED

THE TOKAI BANK, LIMITED

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

WESTLB INTERNATIONAL S.A.

Agent

WESTLB INTERNATIONAL S.A.

سكزا من الاصل

MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

12 Month Stock										Sis.		Close		C/P's		12 Month Stock										Sis.		Close		C/P's		12 Month Stock										Sis.		Close		C/P's	
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European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices July 20, 1979[illegible]

Canadian Indexes

July 23, 1979

	Close	Prev.
Manitrel	258.47	240
Toronto	1,544.90	1,537
Manitrel: Stock Exchange Industrials Index		
Toronto: TSE 300 Index		

Yugoslav Wheat Forecas

BELGRADE, July 23 (AP-DJ)—Yugoslavia's wheat yields are expected to be about 4.3 million tons this year, 19 percent less than last year, because a lesser area was sown and there was bad weather during ripening, according to the Federal Institute for Statistics.

SONESTA

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the July 23, 1979 's closing in foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial countries. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	OM	FF	Lk.	Gld.	SP	Swed
Americans	1,981.08	4,555	109.82	47.12	9,234.56		6,874	121.8
Brussels (a)					Closed			
Frankfurt	1,100	4,103		62.91	2,223.2	91.0*	626	119.6
London (b)	2,303			9,711	1,675.00		66.48	
Paris	1,119	1,867.0	450.0			410.1	28,700	49.9*
New York (c)		2,323.1	1,810.5	4,221.5	81.3	1,990.5	29,065	1.6
Stocks	3.2	9,675	233.9		5,177.4	33.35	14,695	25.7*
Travellers	1,215	400		28,064.5		12,000.9	5,638.9	25.8
ECU	1,399.74	601,080	2,531.84	9,960.14	1,214	2,7824	46,000	

(a) Commercial France, (b) Americans needed to buy one pound, (c) Americans needed to buy one pound except against Sterling, (1*) Units of 100, (a) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official figures for European centres: ZKN SPST rates for New York.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a Closing Prices, July 23, 1979 PennEnl
Petrolit

[illegible]

AKENI

"Service to the Individual"
Cash Currency Bank Note middle rates

week ending Friday, July 6, 1979.	
Currency	U.S.\$
Algeria 100 Dinar.....	11.10
Angola 100 Kwanzas.....	0.40
Egypt 1 Pound.....	1.30
Ghana 1 Cedi.....	0.05
India 100 Rupees.....	9.50
Iran 100 Ryal.....	0.93
Kenya 100 Shs.....	9.90
Libya 1 Dinar.....	1.85
Malawi 1 Kwacha.....	0.40
Morocco 100 Dirham.....	19.50
Nazbombele 100 Esc.....	0.50
Madagascar 100 Fr.....	0.23

Pakistan 100 Rupees	9.00
Rhodesia 1 Dollar	0.42

Russia 1 Rubel	0.23
S.A. Rand 1 Rand	1.00
Tanzania 100 Shs	8.00


Uganda 100 Shs.....	0.05
Zaire 1 Zair.....	0.14
Zambia 1 Kw.....	0.50

Other Currency rates
available on request.

Alami Investment Management
Postbox 593, 8027 Zürich
Switzerland.
Tel.: 01/46.94.44 or 01/46.94.47.
Telex: 58 596 (Alami CH).

ROYAL

SONESTA
HOTEL
300 Bourbon Street
New Orleans, Louisiana



THE CONTINENTAL CORPORATION

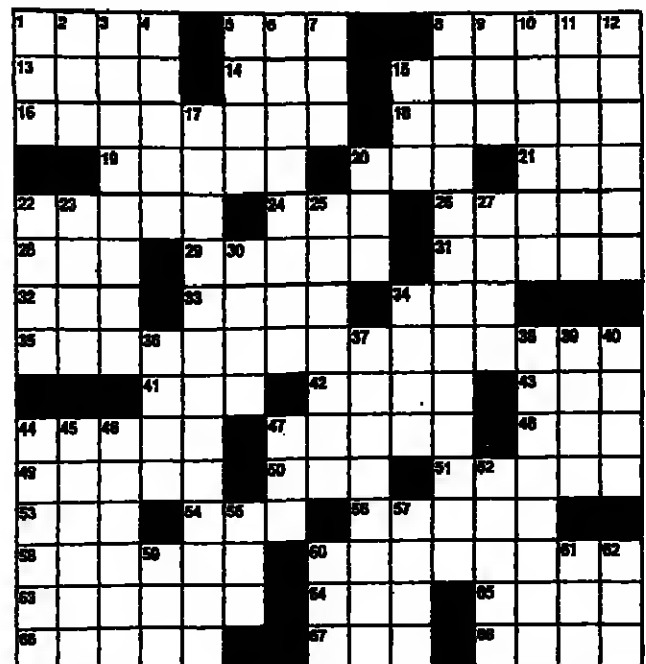
The board of directors has declared quarterly dividends on the corporation's preferred and common shares. The rate is 62½ cents a share on the \$2.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock, Series A & B, and 50 cents a share on the common stock payable September 15, 1979, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 17, 1979.

William F. Gleason, Jr.
Vice President, Secretary and Counsel

TCC
1982

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Author of "Jonathan Livingston Seagull"
 - Gluey stuff
 - Large quantity
 - Where Rio Branco is
 - Till item
 - Steam
 - "...drown with tears": Hamlet
 - Sometime
 - Playwright's play
 - Puffin's cousin
 - Kind of dog or fish
 - Tribal emblem
 - F.D.R. agency
 - Delight
 - Final
 - "Heaven's first law": Pope
 - More tender
 - Skippier sci.
 - December song
 - A.P. relative
 - Subtle of a 1604 tragedy
 - Word with shove or cast
 - Field
 - Conjunction
 - Frank of Hollywood
- DOWN**
- "The..." (stage thriller)
 - Essen
 - Like great artists
 - Nobelist in Literature: 1946
 - Drive
 - Propagate
 - Actor Marvin
 - Kind of sonnet
 - Swindle
 - Incarnation
 - Indicate
 - Macheth, for one
 - Univ. at Dallas
 - Tragedy about a misanthrope
 - Swiss river
 - Circus feature
 - Fancy fish
 - Certain gun cartridges
 - Roast
 - Newsreader
 - Dan
 - Very brave
 - Put in accord
 - North Sea feeder
 - Class of vertebrates
 - Sly looks
 - Actress Sandra
 - Tidings
 - Predecessor
 - Poet Thomas
 - Smelter food
 - Gypsy — Lee
 - Wallace hero, for short
 - Directed
 - In Gardens
 - Letter

WEATHER

ALGARVE	AMSTERDAM	ANKARA	ATHENS	BERLIN	BELGRADE	BRUSSELS	BUDAPEST	CASABLANCA	COPENHAGEN	COSTA DEL SOL	DUBLIN	EDINBURGH	FLORENCE	FRANKFURT	GENEVA	HELSINKI	HOUSTON	ISTANBUL	LAS PALMAS	LONDON	LOS ANGELES
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear

PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



BEETLEBAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



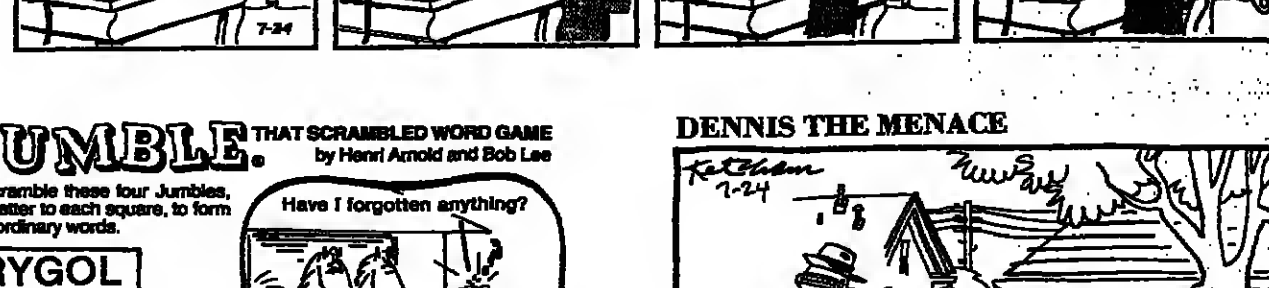
REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE BEST OF SHOLOM ALEICHEV

Edited by Irving Howe and Ruth Wisse. New Republic 276 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Mark Jay Mirsky

MUCH HAS been said about the importance of childhood in Sholom Aleichem's work. He was roughly shaken out of his own idyllic one just before the age of 13 by his father's financial ruin, followed by the death of his mother. This in his tales, redemption for the Jew comes, at that critical instant just before judgment, in a reversion to childhood and its innocence. This is what gives the stories their sense of optimism in the face of a reality that is, after all, one of despair.

In a tale included in the present collection, "The Guest," it is not only the child who believes in the Messiah, but Joseph, who has arrived in the persona of a confidence man, but his father and mother as well. "The enforced discovery, at too early an age, of the bitterness of the world," is what Irving Howe, in his correspondence with Ruth Wisse which stands in place of an introduction, feels the story is about. But I would, respectfully, disagree.

The formula is an old one — a well-known chestnut of Jewish history, the arrival of a stranger claiming to be the representative of the 10 lost tribes. All are taken in briefly by the impostor. In the latest book, "Sholom Aleichem," Frances and Joseph Butwin comment on the relationship of his art to this oft-told story, saying that his "comedy is like the Messianic promise: it converts all the evidence of a *paskuneh* (a 'wretched world,' into hopefulness and even levity."

What Howe and Wisse have exposed now is his quite frightening pessimism — a darkness that only messianic dreams can lighten. Yet the Messiah ben Joseph is a crook who spins dreams for the Jewish Jews of the Diaspora, all the while stealing them blind; and "The Guest" reveals an implicit anger felt by the Jews at their messianism and all the trouble that dreams of them have brought.

Howe and Wisse have done something radical in assembling a "modernist" Sholom Aleichem and making us aware of their subject's "self consciousness" as a writer. They give us not "the best" of Sholom Aleichem but the darkness. It's a prophetic Sholom Aleichem, plumbing all the bitter questions of assimilation, revolution, messianism and drawing an unflattering portrait of the Jewish character.

Howe's joke: "The world doesn't need more than one Kafka" is too big, but by placing Sholom Aleichem in such company, he points a direction and for this we must be grateful. His general observations on the "guilt and anxiety" of Aleichem's work lead the reader to both Aleichem's reiterated fury at the poverty of the Jew and his stinging awareness of the Jew's abject position in the eyes of the world. One can't help but recall the anguish of black America.

What redeems the Jew in Sholom Aleichem's eyes is the moment of repentance, of turning — that childlike crying. In "Get Thee Out," Terey, driven from his home by anti-Semites, may lose the physical world — but the disaster is a form of salvation: his daughter comes back to him in "Chava," he cannot turn, quite literally, though he tries to, back to this daughter who has married a non-Jew. But uprooted, he regains a more important kingdom and ends crowned with grandchildren.

The tale speaks of Diaspora.

Despite my disappointment, failure to footnote or to glosses on the translation, the book is a great joy, the darker resonances of Sholom Aleichem. Wisse has made me in a writer I admired but outgrown.

Mark Jay Mirsky, author of "Fiction in the Diaspora," is reviewing this book for *The Washington Post*.

BRIDGE

By Alay

In the diagram, West chose not to open the bidding with a borderline hand. South elected to open in fourth position. When West overcalled in hearts and North made a negative double, suggesting a four-card spade suit, East jumped to three hearts. This was a very probable opening bid played the club ace and.

He played low from the second seat. When West's decision not to bid was made.

West made the normal lead of the heart queen, and East took the ace and returned a diamond. When South won with the ace, he had reason to fear a diamond ruff, especially since West shrewdly dropped the jack. Finishing the spade ten, trying for all the trumps, seemed unsafe to South, for even if this won, he had no safe re-entry to his hand.

He therefore finessed the spade queen, and when this won he cashed the ace. West dropped the king, the card he was known to hold, leaving South to worry about the location of the jack.

South entered his hand with a diamond lead, cashed the heart king for a club discard, and led a trump, hoping that East would win and have to make helpful return. Unfortunately, West produced the spade jack and led a low club.

WEST (♠)	EAST (♠)
♠ A K J 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ 10 9 8
♥ A K J 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ 10 9 8
♦ A K J 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ 10 9 8
♣ A K J 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ 10 9 8

Both sides were vulnerable.

West led the heart queen.

Print answer here: "O O O O" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LITHE PROVE ORIOLE NINETY
Answer: What a certain mountain climber might not be — "ON THE LEVEL"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

"Don't ever play hide-and-go-seek with Mr. Wilson...he don't SEEK."

In Both Major Leagues, the Chase Begins

Joseph Durso
GO, July 23 (NYT) —
The San Diego
Pads into the batting
order. "What is this, the
season or the last
Then he hit a ball in
direction of Tijuana.
"Well, whatever it is,
it is the curtain has
on Act Two, with ev-
stage and the great
about to begin. But this
of and even the central
re different.
of the last two years —
ork Yankees, Kansas
Los Angeles Dodgers
Phillies — are an
second place to last
roles are occupied by
the Baltimore Orioles,
Angels, Houston Astros
al Expos. But nobody is
the great chase takes

The Orioles may have the best
pitching and, pitching usually
decides.

To John McHale, who worked 10

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE					
East		W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	30	28	12	.714	0
Pittsburgh	29	27	13	.688	1
Philadelphia	28	26	14	.680	2
Cincinnati	27	25	15	.675	3
St. Louis	26	24	16	.667	4
New York	25	23	17	.654	5
West		W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	25	23	17	.663	0
Chicago	24	22	18	.654	1
San Francisco	23	21	19	.647	2
San Diego	22	20	20	.633	3
Atlanta	21	19	21	.625	4
Los Angeles	20	18	22	.619	5
AMERICAN LEAGUE					
East		W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	32	22	24.5	.568	0
Boston	30	24	28	.538	3 1/2
Milwaukee	29	26	28	.519	4 1/2
New York	28	24	32	.512	5 1/2
Detroit	26	26	31	.464	14 1/2
Cleveland	25	27	34.5	.426	18
Toronto	24	29	39.5	.380	22 1/2
West		W	L	Pct.	GB
California	25	22	27	.481	0
Minneapolis	23	27	33.5	.412	2
Seattle	22	27	38	.370	3 1/2
Kansas City	21	27	40	.344	4 1/2
Chicago	20	27	43.5	.317	5 1/2
Seattle	19	28	49	.286	10 1/2
Oakland	18	31	51	.259	14

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE		W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	30	28	12	.714	0
Pittsburgh	29	27	13	.688	1
Philadelphia	28	26	14	.680	2
St. Louis	27	25	15	.675	3
New York	26	24	16	.667	4

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE		W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	30	28	12	.714	0
Pittsburgh	29	27	13	.688	1
Philadelphia	28	26	14	.680	2
St. Louis	27	25	15	.675	3
New York	26	24	16	.667	4

years to build a winner in Montre-
al, the scenario is clear, too:
"All four division leaders are in
for a harrowing 24 months.
They're going to have company."
To Steve Rogers of the Expos,
the best pitcher in Canada and one
of the best in North America, it is
as simple as this:
"There are no prizes for winning
the first half."
Heard Coast to Coast
The setting for all this scrambling
around was when the 26
teams in the four divisions in the
big leagues recessed for the All-Star
Game. The final pitch thrown by a
Yankee before the break was
served by Ron Guidry with two
outs in the ninth inning in An-
heim, up the coast from here, and
was tagged by Bobby Grich of the
Angels for a game-winning home
run. Or, if you happened to be Guid-
ry, for a game-winning home run.
As a result, the world champions
closed Act One with three straight
losses, and there they stood, in
fourth place in the American
League's East, 11 games out in the
West. The Angels stood two games
up on the Texas Rangers, and
where were the defending champi-
ons of the West, the Kansas City
Royals? That's right, the Yankees,
fourth — and a cool 10 games
out.

In the National League at recess

now," said Danny Ozark, the man-
ager of the Phillies. "It's an endur-
ance contest, with lots of double
headers to screw up the pitching.
We play the Pirates 10 times in ear-
ly August. We've got three double-
headers in four days with the Mets
and Pirates. So I'll need seven
pitchers in four days."
"By then," he said, betraying a
touch of sympathy for the Pirate
manager, "Chuck Tanner and I
may need to see a psychiatrist."
"I think we're the club to beat in
our division," said McHale, not
conceding anything yet, "but we'll
have to fight for it. Pittsburgh is
awesome offensively. Philadelphia
knows how to win, but they've got
to overcome some pitching prob-
lems."
"I don't think the clubhouse atti-
tude can be maintained so long
anymore. Too many high salaries,
long-term contracts. You lose a lit-
tle edge. The no-cut, no-trade con-
tract is devastating to a manager.
He can't maintain discipline.
What's he going to do? Fine a guy
\$500?"
"I'm not commenting because
we're going into labor negotiations.
Maybe this is what you call com-
petitive balance. But everybody's in
for a harrowing time in the second
half."

Good, Not Great, Stats

"We don't have a .300 hitter or a
10-game winner or a 15-save
reliever, but we have a lot of guys
with good numbers, and our pitch-
ers have given fewer walks than
anybody in the league. Houston's
got the same thing in the West that
we've got in the East — a lot of
guys playing hard."

Why is form so scrambled as the
four races hustle down the back-
street? McHale, in an observation
that is certain to irritate Marvin
Miller, suggested one reason:

"I do think the clubhouse atti-
tude can be maintained so long
anymore. Too many high salaries,
long-term contracts. You lose a lit-
tle edge. The no-cut, no-trade con-
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half."

"I'm a little surprised at the
American League standings," said
Ozark, who should be more
surprised at the National League
standings. "I'm not going to throw
the Yankees out of it. If Rich Gos-
age comes back, they're still in it.
But Baltimore's got deep pitching,
and that can carry you a long way,
all year."

"The Dodgers? I'm not too
surprised. You lose a 20-game
winner like Tommy John, and you
lose."

"Can we overtake Houston?"
asked George Foster of the Reds,
getting back to basics. "Sure, we
can. Why?"

He pointed to his T-shirt and
said firmly: "That's why. The T-
shirt was monogrammed: 'The
Foster Crunch.'"

Crunching time is here. Act Two,
Scene One: The chase begins.

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ager of the Phillies. "It's an endur-
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Scene One: The chase begins.



Champ Summers of the Detroit Tigers slides across with the only run of the game as Mike Colburn, the White Sox catcher, is late with the tag.

Hot Brewers Sweep the Indians

CLEVELAND, July 23 (AP) —
Sal Bando and Buck Martinez each
drove in a pair of runs to give the
Milwaukee Brewers a 5-3 victory
and a sweep of their doubleheader
with the Cleveland Indians here
yesterday.

The Brewers took the first game,
14-5, as Cecil Cooper drove in five
runs with a pair of homers to pace
an 18-hit attack.

The Brewers' victories, their 9th
and 10th consecutively, were the
26th and 27th against only 9 losses
since June 13.

Politics Puts Black Miler From South Africa on the Sidelines

Jim Naughton
JVA, Pa. (NYT) — On
May when Sidney
one of the first
African runners to
leap-green and gold
colored national team,
thing he wanted to say.
Premier John Vorster
the predominantly
smiling and shaking
ree decided to keep
look his hand," he re-
suek, "but deep in my
ed to say: 'Let my peo-
ple are the one with the
y people go.'"

I might have form to
of racial equality on
nning before a prima-
audience he broke the
an record for the mil-
les 53.7 seconds, the
outdoor mile this year.

the later, in the week
a mile field run in Oslo
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Transactions

BASEBALL
ATLANTA BRAVES — Placed Bill Pecorella,
catcher, on the 15-day disabled list.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
CLEVELAND BRUINS — Released Ken Dal-
ton, and Tom Holmes, linebackers; David
Davis, safety; Len Mills, defensive back; Ed
Delgado and Dave Johnson, defensive backs; Jim
running back; and Lamar Sisco, tight end; Wade
Bozarde and Craig Casadevall, safeties; and Jesse
Turnbow, defensive tackle.

LOS ANGELES RAMS — Signed Jeff Severson,
defensive back, and Jose Guzman, kicker.
Placed Ricky Brannaman and Mike Evans, lin-
ebackers; Mark Davis, defensive back; James Jam-
son, defensive end; Curtis Phillips, safety; Jam-
es Jerome, wide receiver, on waivers.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS — Waived Ted
Former and Jerome Persell, running backs.

Stabler in Camp
SANTA ROSA, Calif., July 23
(UPI) — Ken Stahler, the disgruntled
quarterback of the Oakland
Raiders, has joined his teammates
at a National Football League
training camp but made it clear
that he is still eager to be traded.

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outdoor mile this year.

Spartakiade Furor: Russian Referee Assailed

July 23 (UPI) — The
water polo team, ac-
cused referee of "definite
treating today to pull
Spartakiade in the first
reversy of the Soviet
one erupted last night
Australian team lost a
match against the So-
of Kazakhstan — one
Russian Republics that
the Spartakiade. The
team coach, Tom Howd,
e way the Russian re-
ed the match, told the
today that his team
like to the water unless
force was found for its
against Belyorussia.

5-minute argument, the
epised the Russian re-
ustralia went on the win
-2, to finish 11th in the

asine Shocked
as definite cheating by
a referee on Sunday.
39. "Even the Russians
ed by his protest and
withdrawal," but I just
ig we wouldn't play in-
nged the ref."

0 years as player and
e never complained like
to threaten to withdraw
ch," said Howd, who
n four Olympics, three
of the Australian water

Cain, Tight End For Cardinals, Dies in Workout

ST. CHARLES, Mo., July 23
(UPI) — J.V. Cain, the highly re-
garded tight end of the St. Louis
Cardinals, suffered an apparent
heart attack and died yesterday
— his 28th birthday — after col-
lapsing at an evening workout in
90-degree temperatures.

Cain, who was returning after
missing the last National
Football League season because of
injury, was stricken while returning
to the huddle after running a pass
pattern.

Though a physical fitness advoca-
te, Cain, a 6-foot-4-inch, 225-
pounder from Colorado, suffered
from various injuries that are not
uncommon in football. He missed a
game with a shoulder injury in 1977
and missed the 1978 season with an
achilles tendon injury that forced
the club to open with a special for-
mation that included no tight end.

Cain broke in as a first-round
draft pick of the Cardinals in 1974,
catching 13 passes for 152 yards
and one touchdown. He replaced
Jackie Smith — one of the greatest
tight ends in club history — as a
starter in 1975.

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